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Public Trust Hurt By Demagoguery, Angry Carter Says

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT) — President Carter, stung by a series of defeats in Congress, has lashed out at the "demagoguery and political timidity" that he said has made the nation doubt the courage and effectiveness of its political leaders.

Displaying more passion and emotion than he normally shows in public, the president lectured about 200 members of the Democratic National Committee at its spring meeting here on Friday on the need for Congress and the party to confront the difficult choices that face the nation on energy and the economy.

"The American people are looking to us for honest answers and clear leadership," Mr. Carter said. "What they see is a government which seems incapable of action at all."

In a long answer to a question from the floor, the president also all but declared his candidacy for re-election.

Certain of Victory

"I have never backed down from a fight," he said, "and I have never been afraid of public opinion polls. When I decide to run, it would be in every precinct in this country, no matter who else ran, and I have no doubt it would be successful."

Mr. Carter also directed thinly veiled criticism at Sen. Edward Kennedy and the five Democratic congressmen who announced their opposition this week to Mr. Carter's renomination.

"Press conferences will not solve the serious problems we face in energy, in inflation, in maintaining peace in a troubled world," he said, "the congressmen announced their opposition last week and Mr. Kennedy has attacked Mr. Carter's domestic policies at several meetings with the press in the last few weeks."

Polks Favor Kennedy

White House aides said that Mr. Carter's anger had been building for the last two weeks, as the Democrats in Congress handed his programs one setback after another.

Congress defeated his proposed standby gasoline rationing plan, and House Democrats voted by a 2-1 margin to oppose the gradual lifting of controls on domestic oil — a key provision of Mr. Carter's energy program.

Several public opinion polls last week showed Sen. Kennedy to be the choice of many Democrats for the 1980 nomination.

At Friday's meeting, however, a straw poll of 170 committee members taken by CBS television gave Mr. Carter a commanding lead.

The results were: Mr. Carter, 117; Sen. Kennedy, 44; California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., 3; unspecified other candidates, six.

The committee issued a formal call to the 1980 nominating convention, which is expected to be held in one of four cities: New York, Philadelphia, Detroit or Dallas. The site selection probably will be made next month. The convention will include 3,331 delegates, which means a candidate must have 1,666 votes for nomination.

Schcharansky, 11 Others

Moscow Said Planning to Free Dissidents

MOSCOW, May 27 (AP) — Jewish activists said today that dissident Anatoli Shcharansky and 11 other Jewish prisoners soon may be released from Soviet jails.

Informal assurances of the release were given by the Soviet government to a visiting Australian trade unionist, the activists said.

A statement by Alexander Gerner and two other Jewish dissidents declared that the fulfillment of the Soviet promises would mean "profound improvement" in the migration conditions for Soviet Jews.

The report was made less than two weeks before President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev are to meet in Vienna to sign a treaty limiting strategic weapons, and a week and a half after reports from Washington said that Mr. Carter was considering asking Congress to waive a law linking U.S. aid concessions for the Russians with the Soviet Union's emigration policy.

Lev Ulanovsky, a spokesman for the Jewish group, said that the assurances were given this week by Soviet officials in talks with Robert Hawke, the president of Australia's Council of Trade Unions. Mr. Hawke left for Rome earlier today and was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Ulanovsky said that the assurances had been given to Mr. Hawke on an unofficial basis when he met on Friday with Alexander Shcharansky, the chairman of the Soviet Jewish Central Council of Trade Unions.

Mr. Ulanovsky noted that there had been no firm, specific statement.

China, Vietnam To Free Captives

TOKYO, May 27 (AP) — China and Vietnam agreed yesterday to exchange the prisoners captured during their monthlong border war, the Chinese news agency announced.



Rightist demonstrators break through police lines in Madrid to reach the carriage bearing the coffin of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, who was killed in an attack by guerrillas.

16 Slain in Nation in 2 Days

Bomb Kills 8 in Cafeteria Near Madrid Party Office

MADRID, May 27 (AP) — Eight persons were killed yesterday when a bomb exploded in a cafeteria in central Madrid that was frequented by rightist activists, police said, bringing the number of persons slain in two days of political violence to 16.

The cafeteria explosion, which also wounded 40 of the estimated 150 patrons, occurred a day after Basque separatists shot and killed three high-ranking military officers and their driver.

Police said that an anonymous caller telephoned the cafeteria a few minutes before the explosion and warned that a bomb was about to go off. The caller did not name any group responsible for the bombing, which raised to 67 the number of persons killed in political violence in Spain so far this year.

Police said that the bomb was placed in a rest room. Explosives experts found and defused a second bomb in another rest room.

The cafeteria is a meeting place for members of the rightist New Force Party, which has offices nearby. After the explosion, dozens of angry demonstrators marched outside the shattered cafeteria, shouting slogans against Basque separatism and the central government of Premier Adolfo Suarez.

In the eastern town of Rincon de Ademuz, a man and a woman believed to be members of the ultra-rightist organization GRAPO (the O.C. Anti-Fascist Resistance Group) were killed in a shootout with police after officers attempted to stop their car, police said.

On Friday, a police inspector and an 18-year-old bystander were killed in a gun battle in Seville between two police and suspected GRAPO guerrillas, authorities said.

Lt. Gen. Luis Gomez Hortiguella, two colonels who served as his assistants and an army chauffeur were killed in central Madrid on Friday when gunmen fired submachine guns at their car, then tossed a hand grenade inside. The Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility for the killings.

On Saturday morning, about 2,000 rightist demonstrators shouted "Army to power!" and "Government resign!" lined the route to the cemetery where the three slain military officers were buried.

Police dispersed some groups, but hundreds of persons, many giving the Fascist stretched-arm salute, shoved through police lines and tried to pull the caskets from the hearse.

Release of Prisoners Set Israel, Egypt Open Borders As Sadat, Begin Meet in Sinai

BEERSHEBA, Israel, May 27 (NYT) — Celebrating their country's recent peace agreement, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel exchanged visits today and announced steps — including the opening of borders, a release of prisoners by Israel and another meeting of the two leaders in July — to maintain progress toward better relations.

Under hot desert skies, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance attending for the United States, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin met this morning in El Arish, the Sinai town occupied by Israel for 12 years until it was returned to Egypt on Friday.

Later, Mr. Begin said that he and Mr. Sadat had agreed on the following points to increase the ties between Israel and Egypt:

• Despite some last-minute Egyptian reservations, the borders between Egypt and Israel are open; citizens of one country will be able to visit the other. Officials said later that details will have to be worked out, but there is an agreement in principle not to wait until next January, as specified in the peace treaty.

• In return for Mr. Sadat's agreement to open the borders, Mr. Begin will "undertake steps to set free a number of Arab prisoners whose release will not impair Israel's security." Other sources reported that 50 to 60 Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip held on suspicion of subversion would be released. Earlier, Egypt had asked that Israel release certain political prisoners as a goodwill gesture, including about 20 who were being held without specific charges. Israel had indicated that it would do so.

• Mr. Begin will go to Alexandria, Egypt, in the first week of July "to hold important talks about problems of our common concern."

In addition to the three hours in El Arish this morning, Mr. Begin was in Egypt early last month after the treaty signing.

• Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel will go to Cairo before the next session of the Palestinian autonomy talks June 6-7 in Alexandria.

In El Arish, Mr. Sadat, Mr. Begin and Mr. Vance conferred for about 30 minutes while aides met in another room in a villa on the Mediterranean that until Friday had been the Israeli headquarters for the water and electricity authority for the region.

Then they went by Israeli helicopter to this city in the Negev for further conversations and speeches that were climaxed by an unusual "flyover." They flew in an Egyptian aircraft from here over Tel Aviv to Cairo, circled the Egyptian capital and returned to a military flight outside Beersheba. The flight was meant to symbolize the opening of an air corridor that eventually will allow direct commercial routes between the former enemies.

Although Egypt and Israel have just begun difficult and contentious negotiations to settle the Palestinian issues, today's events were meant to celebrate the peace treaty that was signed in Washington two months ago. In the mood and speeches of Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, the stress was on the positive.

But inevitably the Palestinian issue was touched upon by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in their remarks late in the day at a meeting in Ben Gurion University in Beersheba. Mr. Sadat, in a speech calling for Israeli magnanimity, said: "The real key to security is genuine acceptance without reservation."

"I have no doubt that you will demonstrate in the months ahead a veritable willingness to live in peace with all your neighbors, including the Palestinian people," he said, without mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Begin, in his speech, said Israel had to have strong security, "which under the circumstances of the destructive, inhuman, bloodthirsty rampage by the genocidal so-called PLO is an absolute, inescapable necessity of life."

"No more wars," Mr. Begin said in El Arish at a meeting attended by soldiers from both sides.

had been wounded in the wars between them. "No more bereavement, no more suffering."

"We make peace, we shall live in peace," he said. "We shall be good neighbors. Officers and soldiers of the Israeli and Egyptian armies shall continue to meet in amity."

Security was extremely tight in both El Arish and Beersheba. Soldiers and Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. plainclothesmen were everywhere and no one was permitted into the ceremonial areas except those with special passes, checked often.

Mr. Sadat, who said that he was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel are all smiles before their session yesterday at El Arish in the Sinai.

Vance Signals Major Effort

U.S. Moves to Win Palestinian Support

By Bernard Gwertzman

CAIRO, May 27 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance informed Egypt and Israel on his current trip that the United States intends to make a major effort in the coming months to convince the Palestinians and their supporters that Washington is sympathetic to their problems and is working on their behalf in the latest negotiations.

Officials traveling with Mr. Vance said yesterday that the Carter administration, deeply concerned about the opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli talks in the Arab world, was determined to make a good-faith attempt to reverse the almost unanimous condemnation in this region of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Mr. Vance flew here yesterday morning from Israel and is completing the Middle East part of the trip today by going with Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel to visit El Arish, which was returned by Israel to Egypt on Friday, and to Beersheba, Israel, for ceremonies.

In Beersheba on Friday, Mr. Vance said publicly what was being said privately: the United States will turn the other cheek to Arab criticism and seek by word and deed to persuade the Palestinians that their interests were served and not dashed by the negotiations.

Risk of Friction

U.S. officials said that their government's policy runs the risk of future friction with Israel because it is much more sympathetic to the Palestinian cause than the Israeli government would like. Mr. Vance's speech Friday drew private criticism from Israelis who did not like its emphasis and emotional support for Palestinians.

Mr. Vance, however, was careful to avoid mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization or such code words as Palestinian "self-determination," which infuriate the Israelis.

"For Egypt and the Arab world, the primary focus is upon the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," Mr. Vance said in his speech at the Beersheba talks Friday, opening the formal discussion of Palestinian questions. "No peace can either be just or secure for any participant if it does not resolve this problem in its broad sense."

Addressing the criticism by the PLO and others that the accord dealt only with those 1.1 million Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza, Mr. Vance said that "we must also go beyond these negotiations to the broader aspects of the Palestinian problem."

The United States is seeking an end to the boycott of the negotiations by West Bank and Gaza Palestinians, even those sympathetic to the PLO. For that reason, Mr. Vance said that the United States regretted the absence of the Palestinians and Jordanians from the meetings with Mr. Duncan to re-

well as historical reasons. The United States contends that as long as Israel's future security is guaranteed, the Palestinians should have a much greater chance to decide their own future than the Israelis would allow.

The United States has decided not to offer a detailed set of proposals at this stage in the negotiations, which will resume June 6-7 in Alexandria, Egypt. Robert Strauss, the U.S. Middle East negotiator, will make a visit late next month and the United States can be expected to try to break the inevitable deadlock sometime later in the summer, officials said.

U.S. Delegation to Discuss Mideast With King Hassan

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, May 27 (WP) — A delegation of U.S. officials headed by Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles Duncan will visit Morocco tomorrow and Tuesday for talks with King Hassan II about the Middle East and Morocco's continuing war against guerrilla forces in the Sahara territory.

The trip was announced Friday night by the Pentagon. The announcement noted that President Carter had asked Mr. Duncan to lead the delegation, but did not explain why the Defense Department would be the lead agency on what is likely to be a Middle East policy review session with the Moroccan monarch.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his principal Middle East deputies are visiting Egypt and Israel for the ceremonial start of the implementation of the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty between those two nations.

The planning for Mr. Duncan's visit began about a week ago and evidently was triggered by a suggestion from the Moroccans that talks would be welcome now. King Hassan, once a strong supporter of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace efforts, has been caught in the middle of the polarization created by Mr. Sadat's signing of the treaty.

Islamic Conference

The foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference, which met recently in Morocco, refused to seat an Egyptian delegation. King Hassan has muted his support for Mr. Sadat as other Arab states have stepped up their criticism of the treaty.

Mr. Hassan the head of a special committee on Jerusalem, and Moroccan officials have suggested that the committee eventually may provide a forum for Arab efforts to arrange a peace agreement broader than the Egypt-Israeli pact.

King Hassan also is likely in his meetings with Mr. Duncan to re-

new his repeated requests for new U.S. arms shipments. Those shipments have been sharply reduced because the United States does not recognize Morocco's annexation of the former Spanish Sahara and the Moroccans do not feel that they can limit their sovereignty by promising not to use arms in the Sahara war with Polisario Front guerrillas.

The Carter administration loosened slightly in March its restrictions on weapons by agreeing to ship \$5 million worth of spare parts and ammunition for Morocco's F-5 squadron after the Polisario raided deep into Morocco. Sales of naval missiles and other non-Sahara items also have been approved recently.

Mauritania Plane Carrying Premier Crashes in Ocean

From Agency Dispatches
DAKAR, Senegal, May 27 — The wreckage of a plane carrying the premier of Mauritania, Ahmed Ould Bouceif, was found today off the Senegal coast after it lost radio contact with Dakar airport, official sources said.

The special Mauritanian airliner was submerged, they said. A search for survivors was called off until dawn tomorrow because of poor visibility.

Mr. Bouceif and his delegation were going to a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States. The plane, which left Nouakchott, the Mauritanian capital, overflowed the airfield at Dakar but could not land because of a sandstorm over the area.

Seconds afterward, the Dakar control tower lost contact with the Mauritanian plane, officials said.

The opening of the summit meeting was put off until tomorrow evening as a sign of mourning for the missing delegation.

Twin Tuscan Cities: Political Poles Apart

By Henry Tanner

LUCCA, Italy (NYT) — Siena and Lucca are like twins, ancient cities 40 miles apart in Tuscany, the heart of Italy.

Both go back to pre-Roman times. Each has a predominantly middle-class population of about 60,000 living serenely and without political terrorism. The people of the two cities live behind medieval ramparts where historical palazzos, churches and monuments are protected with jealous care, where Roman Catholic tradition is strong, and where fierce civic spirit and unbounded local pride go back to the days when both were independent republics.

Yet politically the cities are poles apart. Siena and its province have been solidly Communist for more than 30 years. Lucca and the farmland around it have been Christian Democratic for the same period. Politicians and citizens in both places expect this state of affairs to continue through the next election for parliament, on June 3, and well into the future.

How did each party capture power and how was it able to hold it so long? The answers given by politicians and others go back to events a lifetime ago. They indicate that Italian politics at the local level is remarkably stable, although the country has had more than 40 national governments in the 35 years since the end of World War II.

Pragmatic Politics

The explanations also indicate that in spite of strongly professed ideologies, the Christian Democratic Party, which is Catholic and advocates free enterprise, and the Communists, who are Marxist and revolutionary, are flexible and pragmatic. The Siena Communists have found it possible to live at peace with entrenched conservative and bourgeois institutions, and the Christian Democrats of Lucca have been outdoing the left in social policy.

In Siena, the young man in shirt sleeves at

But Siena, Lucca Show Italy's Stability At the Local Level

the cafe who pours cappuccino, and the carefully dressed man behind the counter of the Banca del Monte dei Paschi give the visitor the same account: The Communist Party came to power because it made itself the defender of the rural proletariat, the sharecroppers, and because it led the partisan fight against the fascists at the end of World War II.

Around Siena, a professor at the university explained, the land was owned by a few aristocratic families that had large holdings but lived in the city and did not cultivate the land. The system of sharecropping had not changed since the 19th century; the family that worked the land shared the produce equally with the absentee landlord, who was also the beneficiary of all the permanent improvements. Under pressure from the Communists, the system was changed and finally abolished in the years after the war. No new sharecropping contracts can be signed, and the land is owned and worked by small farmers.

"On the farms the entire family voted Communist — 15 or 20 people, including the women," a Senese related. "This is what made the Communists unbeatable. In other places the men voted Communist and the women voted for the priest" — meaning that the women voted for the Christian Democrats.

'Reddest' Community

Sovicelli, a farming village near Siena, is known as the "reddest community in Italy" because the Communists there have been receiving 80 percent of the vote or more. In the province of Siena the Communist Party

received 56 percent of the vote and the Christian Democrats 23 percent in the last provincial election; in the city of Siena, where Communist strength has been growing slowly as rural people have moved in, the figures were 46 percent for the Communists and 26 percent for the Christian Democrats.

The history of the land around Lucca is different. A Communist politician and his Christian Democratic opponent agreed that, unlike Siena, the sharecropping system did not exist here and that most of the land was held by small owners, many of whom worked it themselves.

Just as important, while in Siena the aristocracy and the students sons of the middle classes were pillars of fascism, in Lucca the church and the Catholic citizenry had a strong anti-fascist record.

The Popular Party, the prewar and wartime predecessor of the Christian Democratic Party, was anti-fascist here, said Maria Elvira Martini, who succeeded her father as leader of the Christian Democrats in the area and who is vice president of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome. "So we came in with clean hands after the war. We were above reproach on the social as well as the fascist issue."

The Christian Democrats, who have slightly more than 50 percent of the vote in the city of Lucca and 43 percent in Lucca province, govern in an alliance with the Social Democrats.

Preserving Power

How, having won power in the late 1940s, did the governing parties in Siena and Lucca preserve it?

"Votes bring more votes" is the short answer given by a professor in Siena, referring to patronage.

The longer answer is that each party has served its city well. "There is a certain well-being here, and since we are the governing party we benefit from it," said Fabrizio Mezzadimi, a Communist city councillor in Siena. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Colonel in Shah's Army, 4 Others Executed in Iran

Sadat, Begin

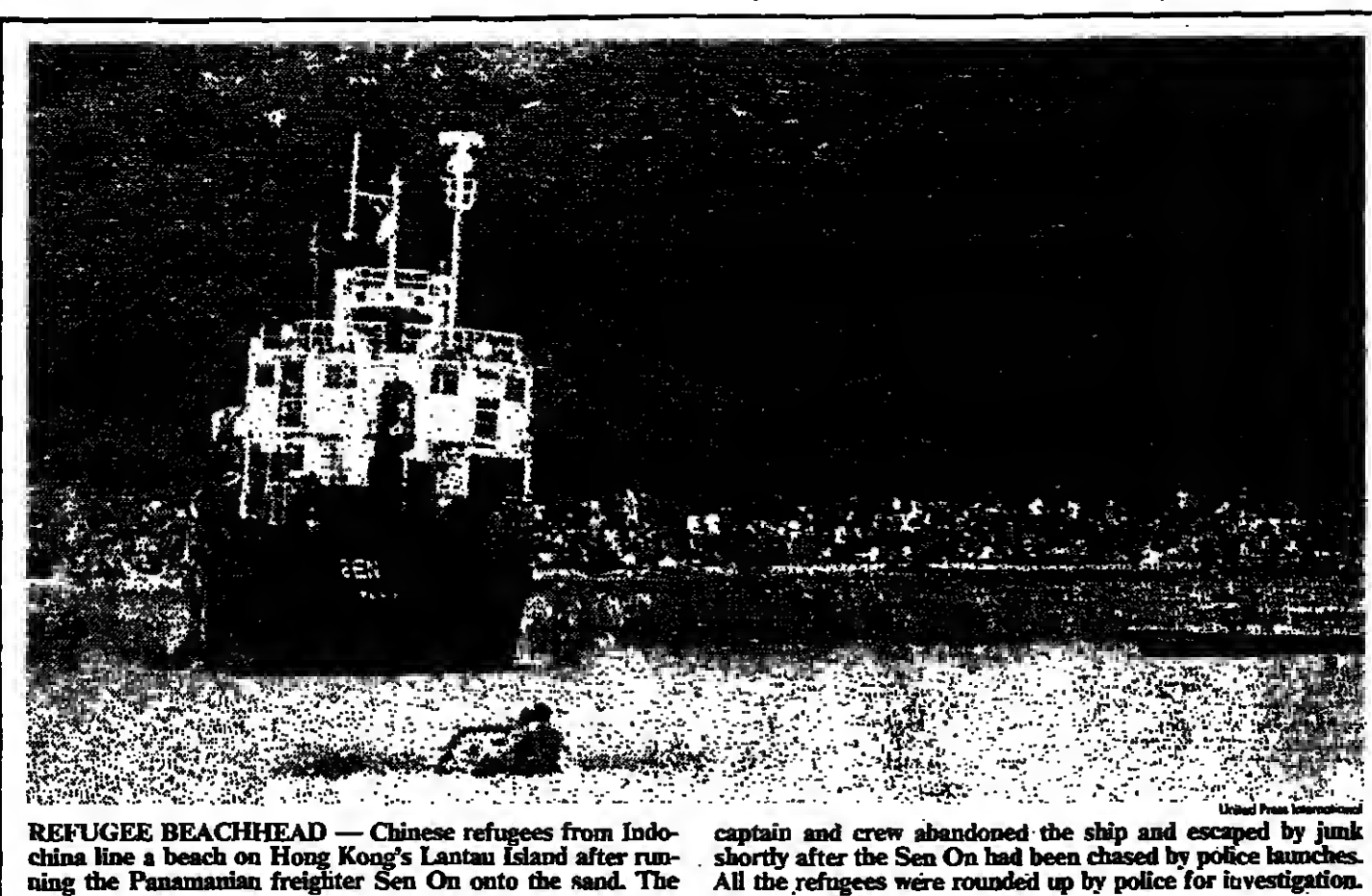
Sadat, Begin Meet in Sinai

Mr. Dayan, who had been the military hero in Israel's capture of the Sinai in 1956 and defense minister when it was occupied in 1967, said to a reporter: "Thank God we won't have to come here with tanks again someday."

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17 63		Showers	MIAMI	15 64		Cloudy
ANKARA	12 54		N.A.	MILAN	29 84		Cloudy
ATHENS	25 77		Fair	MONTEAL	18 64		Fair
BEIRUT	34 76		Fair	MOSCOW	12 35		Cloudy
BERLADRA	28 76		Fair	MUSCH	28 81		Showers
BERLIN	25 77		Fair	NEW YORK	23 73		Overcast
BRUSSELS	15 77		Cloudy	NICE	19 44		Overcast
BUCHAREST	21 61		Cloudy	OSLO	14 37		Overcast
BUDAPEST	17 61		Fair	PARIS	15 59		Overcast
CASABLANCA	19 67		Overcast	PRAGUE	26 79		Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	26 61		Overcast	ROMA	26 79		Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	38 82		Fair	SOFIA	27 77		Storm
DUBLIN	13 55		Showers	STOCKHOLM	19 44		Overcast
DUNBURG	15 59		Showers	TEHRAN	29 84		Fair
FLORENCE	25 77		Overcast	TEL AVIV	26 79		Mist
FRANKFURT	13 55		Showers	TOKYO	18 64		Cloudy
GENEVA	12 54		Showers	TUNIS	29 77		Fair
HELSINKI	17 63		Fair	VIENNA	26 82		Cloudy
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WARSAW	26 79		Fair
LAS PALMAS	21 76		Overcast	WASHINGTON	17 64		Cloudy
LISBON	17 63		Overcast	ZURICH	12 55		Overcast
LONDON	14 57		Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24 75		Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)



REFUGEE BEACHHEAD — Chinese refugees from Indochina line a beach on Hong Kong's Lantau Island after running the Panamanian freighter *Sen On* onto the sand. The captain and crew abandoned the ship and escaped by junk shortly after the *Sen On* had been chased by police launches. All the refugees were rounded up by police for investigation.

Quebec Nationalists Encouraged by Canada Election

SAO PAULO, Brazil (UPI) — The recent cocktail party for the visiting West German chancellor was not the usual setting for a 33-year-old former lathe maintenance

Leader Defies

State Control

principal problem will be to name a Cabinet that will contain a sufficient number of Quebecois with standing in the province to dissipate the feeling here that the defeat of Mr. Trudeau and the Liberals has left Quebec without a share in federal power and can count only on itself. In the coming months as the campaign for a referendum on sovereignty progresses, the nationalists are expected to exploit this theme.

Quebec's only two elected Progressive Conservatives, Roch LaSalle, who speaks French, and Howard Grafty, who speaks English but is also fluent in French, are expected to get Cabinet posts.

May Enlist Senators

Brazil Labor Leader Defies State Control

"I don't believe in charity," the bearded labor leader rasps in a gravelly lisp. He places his hands on the table and spreads out his nine fingers — he lost the little finger of his left hand years ago in a work accident. "If we wait for the government to change things, we won't get anything done."

His death brought to at least 85 the number of persons killed in political violence since May 4, when leftist militants opposed to the government of President Carlos Humberto Romero occupied the French and Costa Rican embassies.

Although the siege of the Costa Rican Embassy ended when the hostages escaped and the raiders were given safe conduct to Panama

El Salvador Gunmen Kill A Leader of Opposition

were given safe conduct to Panama, another group invaded the Venezuelan Embassy May 11. The Venezuelans escaped last Sunday, but nine militants of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc remained in the sealed-off building, where they reportedly are living on crackers and rainwater.

The nine militants in the Venezuelan Embassy, talking through a window to reporters, said they were rationing the few crackers they had left and were collecting rainwater

Mr. Burns, who sought a more aggressive campaign in favor of independence, said on resigning that if the referendum was held now, the party would lose it. Mr.

U.S. Intelligence Said to Err in Missile Report

The bomb, a weapon in which radiation rather than blast is the most important destructive element, was proposed as a method of countering the large Soviet force across the border from West Germany.

The military governments that have run the country since 1964 have kept workers' salaries artificially low to feed Brazil's "econom-

WASHINGTON, May 27 (UPI) — Latin America's rapid population growth, one of the highest in the world, has wiped out nearly all the region's gains in economic

Inter-American Development Bank Report

Population Growth Slows Latin America

The report said that the region's total gross domestic production rose to \$354 billion last year, a figure nearly double that of 1966 and almost trebling that of 1960.

"A large share of the expanded production has been offset, howev-

in 1960 to \$1,076 in 1978. Per-capita income ranged from a low of \$189 in Haiti to a high of \$3,377 in the Bahamas.

On general development trends last year, the IDB said that the region's gross domestic product grew in real terms by slightly more

And for the region as a whole, the balance-of-payments deficit — pushed up by a growing trade deficit — rose from \$10 billion in 1977 to about \$14 billion in 1978.

U.S. Seeks Atom-Arms Ban In Indian-Pakistani Zone

Nevertheless, the U.S. initiative was described by several officials as offering the only chance of getting both India and Pakistan to abandon their programs for building nuclear arms. In recent weeks the United States is said to have sought the views of other governments on the feasibility of the proposal.

Responding to this, the United States announced early last month that it was terminating almost all economic and military aid to Pakistan. However, officials acknowledge that this has not led Pakistan to cease its nuclear efforts.

Two Cities In Tuscany

A Communist politician in Lucca said *grudgingly* of both the local Christian Democrats and the local church: "They are fairly progressive here. They do not leave us much space to operate." In Siena it is the Communists who disarm their opponents: "There is no priest-baiting here," Mr. Mezzedini said. "We are conservatives in that we want to preserve the heritage of Siena." That heritage includes a university with 10,000 students where, unlike most universities in Italy, there has been no student unrest.

A Dot in Sea Could Be Key To Mexico Mineral Wealth

The real reason Mexico and other nations are suddenly scrutinizing maps for long-lost Pacific islands was not mentioned: Possession of the volcanic Revillagigedo

Further, the three-island archipelago's 200-mile economic zone takes Mexican sovereignty well into one of the prime areas for manganese. The rocklike nodules—ranging in size from that of a golf ball, to that of a baseball, and containing nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese and iron ore—can be gathered from the ocean floor.

Amin Reported Preparing for Counterattack

"They now have more personnel and some very heavy equipment is landing every day around Arua and other places in northwest Uganda," he said. Mr. Walmer's claims could not be verified by independent sources.

In the case of Mexico, the government is far from working out a policy on exploitation. While most Mexicans are unaware of this national resource, Foreign Ministry officials are beginning to study the complex issues it raises.

launchers of Eastern European
sign were among equipment a

The workers walked off their jobs over a pay dispute before the launching. The atmosphere became tense after authorities ordered the workers to be present for the ceremony. About 2,000 workers turned up at the shipyard Friday night and clashed with 500 policemen. Several persons on both sides were injured.

to be the ideal location for refineries, serving not only Mexico's economic zone but also the international area. The refining is expected to cause air and water pollution, a factor that effectively eliminates Hawaii as a potential site.

From an employment point of view, offshore mining will do little toward solving social problems, but most experts expect returns on investment to be high.

3 Die in French Crash

MAKSEILLES, May 27 (AP) — A small tourist plane crashed into a cliff in southern France today, and three occupants were killed, authorities said. It was not known whether there were more than the three persons aboard the plane.

As U.S. Shortages Hamper Competition

Despite Controls, Gas Prices Increasing

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT) — Despite federal price controls, gasoline prices have soared across the United States by an average of 15 cents a gallon this year and prices appear likely to continue rising, according to a variety of government and industry officials.

The average price of a gallon of gasoline in the United States has reached \$1.47 cents a gallon, up from 67.11 cents at the end of last year, according to a compilation released yesterday by the Lundberg Letter, a trade publication. Most of this increase has occurred in the last six weeks.

In large part, those price increases — which far exceed the increases in crude oil prices by the oil exporting countries — reflect the loosening of the federal price-control formulas, which provide substantial flexibility in setting prices. The acute shortage of gasoline in the United States has virtually eliminated competition as a means of keeping gasoline prices down, industry experts concede.

The result has been a largely successful effort by oil companies and gasoline dealers to recover their cost increases and improve their profit margins.

\$1.30 a Gallon

In Davis, Calif., for example, the Davis Shortstop Market was recently charging \$1.30 a gallon for self-service regular leaded gasoline — and an investigation by the Department of Energy found that the station was complying with regulations.

"This is the time to be in the gasoline business," one oil industry official in New York said.

The soaring gasoline prices almost certainly reflect as well what is acknowledged to be widespread cheating on the price regulations. So far this year, the Department of Energy has audited 2,256 filling stations, of which 945 were found to be in violation.

The oil companies, which refine gasoline from crude oil, and the gasoline service station owners have been bickering over who is responsible for the rising prices, with each accusing the other of being the major contributor.

But interviews with government and trade sources show that the price increases of 15 cents a gallon divide into rough thirds, with one-third each going to the oil exporting countries, the oil companies who do the refining and the dealers who run the filling stations.

Since Jan. 1, the oil exporting countries have raised prices sharply. The smallest increase, by Saudi Arabia, was 4.4 cents a gallon. The largest, by Algeria, boosted prices by 16.4 cents a gallon. But the United States produces more than half of its own oil, which has increased in price far more modestly.

5-Cent Overall Increase

The major oil companies say that their costs of crude oil have increased by about 5 cents a gallon overall.

Meanwhile, the major companies are benefitting from a change in pricing regulations put forward by the Department of Energy earlier this year. Known as "tilt," the regulation allows the companies to recover more of their costs by raising gasoline prices. By most estimates, this has yielded about 4 cents a gallon for the companies, and raised the price for the consumer even further.

In addition, the companies have benefited from a long-standing policy known as "bunkers," which allows the companies to save price increases they are entitled to but cannot use at a time of weak demand until a time of stronger demand. In essence, these deferred price increases are "banked." A number of companies are now making use of this provision.

But the companies say that they are complying with another set of pricing regulations, the voluntary wage-price guidelines of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and that those guidelines have held their price increases below Energy Department ceilings. Council officials could not be reached for comment on this contention.

At the retail level, profit margins for dealers have increased by 4.34 cents a gallon so far this year, an increase of 68 percent over 6.42 cents at the end of last year, according to the Lundberg Letter. But dealers contend that this increase merely returns them to where they were in 1974, when margins were about 9.9 cents a gallon. In 1972, the last pre-embargo year, margins averaged about 6.7 cents a gallon.

As with the major companies, the dealers have found that the Department of Energy regulations have accommodated price increases of this size. In the case of the Davis Shortstop Market, federal investigators found that the dealer had "banked" enough costs during previous years to justify the \$1.30 a gallon price.

Prices seem sure to continue their climb. For one thing, the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries is scheduled to meet next month and another substantial increase in world crude oil prices appears inevitable. Meanwhile, the effects of past price increases have not yet entirely reached the gasoline pump.

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Anger, Confusion Rising As Fuel Crisis Worsens

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, May 27 (NYT) — "The American people are angry," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said last week. "They are angry at the gas dealers, they are angry at the president, they are angry at the Department of Energy, they are angry at Congress, and they are really angry at the oil companies."

It has been more than a month since the gasoline pumps began to run dry in parts of the United States, yet there seems to be more confusion than ever about what caused the shortage and what can be done about it. In Washington, it has been a time of finger-pointing and blame-passing by the White House, Capitol Hill and the oil industry. This has only added to the country's difficulty in responding rationally to the slow, ambiguous, complicated deterioration implicit in the energy crisis.

The reduced flow of oil from Iran, the unexpected rise of purchases in some areas, the diverting of limited petroleum supplies for heating and other purposes are factors. But Americans as a rule seek clear causes and effects, heroes and villains in a time of trouble, and they sometimes find them. One man, Herbert Hoover, carried for decades, to life and death, the burden of the Great Depression as two generations of Democrats gained office by attributing hard times to him and his party.

There is no Herbert Hoover this time. There is, instead, a multitude of attitudes and developments that make it difficult to identify and attack the "enemy."

When gasoline ran short in 1974, many Americans had never heard

of the possibility of the United States running out of energy, even though some thoughtful experts had been warning for years that it would happen.

In that year, a few weeks before motorists found themselves in long lines for fuel, President Richard Nixon, in a speech to the Seafarers Union in Washington, said that this country used 30 percent of the world's energy but added: "That isn't bad, that is good. That means that we are the richest, strongest people in the world and that we have the highest standard of living in the world. That is why we need so much energy, and may it always be that way."

Nevertheless, there was a positive response to Mr. Nixon's subsequent pleas to conserve fuel. The 55-mile-an-hour speed limit, carpooling and saved lives, thermostats were turned down, insulation was installed. Skepticism was rampant, but people could see that the cause of the shortage was the Arab oil boycott. When that ended the shortage ended. Mr. Nixon proclaimed the crisis to be over and Americans went back to speeding, buying more automobiles and overheating and overcooling buildings. National leaders made little effort to use the discipline learned during the shortage for long-run conservation.

Crisis in Authority

Shortly after his inauguration, President Carter warned the nation that it was running out of energy. But his declaration of "the moral equivalent of war" was soon lost amid criticism of his plans to conserve energy and develop new sources. The president, mired in other concerns, did not sustain his sense of alarm. And the country slid into the current shortage, unaware of what this particular battle was all about.

If this shortage is the beginning of a prolonged energy crisis, as some have suggested, it is unfortunate that it should coincide with the crisis in political authority. Not only did Mr. Carter fail to get a strong energy policy through Congress, he could not even get agreement in the House for a standby gasoline rationing plan.

White House officials acknowledge that he has had difficulty projecting his concern, both to persuading the public that the prospects of a long-term shortage are real and to persuading Congress to take action. They also acknowledge that this difficulty has been the subject of policy debate; but far from finding a way to end the ambivalence, the debate has sometimes increased it.

With Mr. Carter's popularity at a low ebb, with distrust in government at all levels high and with the oil companies and dealers piling up large profits, there is seemingly no authoritative, credible center that people can turn to.

Short of rationing, which has been branded as an unwelcome last resort, almost everyone agrees there has to be some incentive to reduce gasoline use. The proposed incentive of making gasoline so expensive that many people would cut back on its use has not generated much enthusiasm. Congress has balked at the administration's plan of staged price decontrol, with some critics saying it would raise prices to food inflation and make the oil companies richer, but not high enough to keep many people away from the gas pumps.

The price increases resulting from the current market situation do not seem to have had much effect either.

Tax Increase

Raising taxes on gasoline is one way to push up rapidly the cost without further enriching the oil companies, and nearly every industrialized Western country has done so since 1973. By contrast, if inflation is taken into account, the taxes on gasoline in this country have actually declined. But increasing taxes of any kind is anathema in the present political climate, so political leaders keep looking for painless ways to solve the energy crisis.

Unless the world energy picture changes suddenly, the United States, with its society built around the automobile, seems to be in for a long period of difficult readjustment.

New fears about nuclear energy raised by the accident at the Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania have made that prospect more likely. But many believe that U.S. technology will find sufficient alternative energy sources and fuel-stretching devices. Its doing so might be the best proof that the shortage is both permanent and serious.

Three decades ago, in the Truman administration, a federal study commission concluded that economical solar energy could be developed over five years if the country put sufficient resources into the effort. Oil was then so cheap and plentiful that the finding was shelved as irrelevant.



Officials examine engine that fell from the American Airlines DC-10 moments before crash.

Investigation Stalled — Final Toll 273

DC-10 Crash: Cabin Recorder Is Blank

By Norman Kempster

CHICAGO, May 27 — Federal aviation officials searched yesterday for clues to the cause of the nation's worst airline disaster, the crash of a Los Angeles-bound DC-10 with 273 aboard, while scientists tried to identify the victims on the basis of fragments of bodies.

The investigation suffered a setback when it was discovered that the cockpit voice recorder tape goes blank at the critical moment. Officials said that the tape contained only two possibly significant words — "V.R." and "Damn!" Then it ends abruptly.

V.R. stands for velocity, rotation. It is a check-list command issued from the co-pilot to the pilot indicating that the plane has achieved takeoff speed and that the pilot should rotate the nose upward.

This is the critical point on a takeoff and probably also was the time that the DC-10's left engine separated from the wing.

Federal officials said that possibly significant information from the rest of the tape apparently was lost.

Flight Recorder Intact

The officials said that the separate flight data recorder, which provides such technical information as speed, altitude and pitch, apparently is functioning properly and will provide information.

The death toll rose to 273 yesterday when authorities disclosed that there had been two deaths on the ground. They said that they had recovered bodies of two persons who were trapped in a truck parked next to a converted airport hangar that was struck by debris from the plane. The structure burned.

Elwood Driver, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, said that investigators know approximately what happened to the American Airlines DC-10, but probably will be unable to determine why it happened for weeks or months.

Mr. Driver said that the left engine of the three-engine airplane separated from the wing either just before or just after the plane began to pull up for takeoff. The plane tilted to the left, pitched wildly to the left, clearly out of control. The left wing struck the ground about a half mile beyond the runway, digging a 100-foot-long trench before it cartwheeled and exploded.

Mr. Driver said that the DC-10 is designed to fly — and even take off while fully loaded — with only two functioning engines. However, he

said, if an engine actually comes off, this creates weight imbalance which could cause the pilot to lose control.

He said that the preliminary investigation has found no evidence of pilot error.

The outboard engines on the DC-10 are bolted, not welded, to the wing. The aircraft is designed to permit the engine to separate without tearing away the rest of the wing.

[The Associated Press reported that investigators know one of four bolts used to hold the engine to the wing was missing from the assembly. On a DC-10, each of the two wing engines is covered by a metal housing, with a pylon on top. The pylon is attached by four bolts to the wing.]

Officials said that it was not known whether the missing bolt was in place on takeoff and fell off just before the crash, or whether it was missing before the craft left the loading bay.

Robert Stein, Cook County's chief medical examiner, said that

some of the dead may never be identified positively because many body bags contain only "arms, legs or a portion of a torso."

Anthropologists Assist

In addition to forensic dentists and pathologists, Dr. Stein said that he had turned to anthropologists, who are skilled in piecing together fossil fragments to form models. He said that he hoped their reconstruction of bodies would aid identification.

Langhorne Bond of the Federal Aviation Administration brushed aside suggestions from Ralph Nader and others that the government should ground the remainder of the commercial fleet of DC-10s until the airworthiness of the craft can be guaranteed.

Mr. Bond said that if the investigation showed a design defect in the plane, the FAA immediately would order repairs on all DC-10s.

He said, however, that there is no indication yet that such a situation exists.

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As U.S. Shipping Begins to Snarl

Truckers Angered by Fuel Restrictions

By Gaylord Shaw

WHEAT RIDGE, Colo., May 27 — Hundreds of trucks are being slowed or forced off the road throughout the West by critical shortages of diesel fuel, a development that is angering drivers and clogging key transportation arteries.

From Arizona to Montana, a survey has found an increasing number of truck stops are closing because their monthly diesel allocations are exhausted, and drivers who can find an open station are discovering sharp restrictions on the amount of fuel they can purchase.

Authorities say the situation seems certain to worsen. It is already bad enough for Ricky Pruitt, a trucker from Alabama. Heading home from the West with an empty trailer, Mr. Pruitt paused at a truck stop in this Denver suburb to look for a load.

He complained about a 50-gallon sales limit imposed by many stations in Western states. "I just got 50 gallons at this corner, 50 gallons across the street," he said, until he filled the truck which holds 200 gallons and averages less than 4 miles a gallon. When he gets back to Birmingham, Mr. Pruitt said, "I'll just park it. I might as well stay here and plant a garden. At least we'll have something to eat."

The implications of the diesel shortage are great because U.S. commerce is heavily dependent on trucking. Last year nearly 30 million trucks traveled 307 billion miles delivering freight. A substantial number of transcontinental truck shipments cross the Rocky Mountains on three interstate highways — I-40 through Arizona and New Mexico, I-70 through Colorado and I-80 through Wyoming and other Western states.

The diesel crisis is crimping those vital arteries. It means, for instance, that California lettuce might not reach homes and restaurants in the Midwest and East, and that Iowa beef might be delayed en route to California supermarkets.

Other segments of industry in the West are being affected. Major coal mines in Wyoming are having difficulty obtaining diesel fuel for their equipment and there are reports that some oil wells that use diesel to power their pumps may have to be shut because of the shortage.

At one point, angry drivers surrounded the station's manager and demanded that he lower a dip stick into his tanks to prove he had no fuel. The manager complied and showed the tank's level to be only one inch above the minimum required to pump. They know I can't pump," said the manager, Dennis Schriber, "but they're at the end of their rope. They're frustrated as hell and they don't know where to turn."

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President Sets the Tone in Semimonthly Sessions

Cabinet Meetings Reflect Evolution of Carter's Style

WASHINGTON (NYT) — At 3:55 Monday morning, the men and women who run the executive branch of the U.S. government began strolling into the Cabinet room in twos and threes. Michael Blumenthal, the treasury secretary, had a kiss for Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, just back from China; Patricia Harris of Housing and Urban Development was chatting with Bob Bergland of Agriculture.

At 9:01, Jimmy Carter came in and slowly made his way around the highly polished oval table to the brown leather chair with a back slightly higher than the others. The general hubbub subsided as he took his seat and the 67th meeting of the Carter Cabinet got under way.

For President Carter, the two-hour meetings on alternate Mondays are a chance to lay out his major priorities and to exert the heads of the 12 executive departments to greater efforts on behalf of administration programs. They are also, in the words of an aide, "an effort to make sure that each arm of this octopus knows what the others are doing."

Palmer-method hand on a single piece of White House note paper. Reading it aloud at the start of the session, Mr. Carter ticked off the major issues of the day: energy, the 1980 budget, Congress, Rhodesia, Turkey, Cyprus and a half-dozen other domestic and foreign subjects.

"It's sort of a hidden-agenda technique that prevents the secretaries from preparing little set-piece speeches on their pet projects," an aide said. "It saves a lot of time."

The Cabinet meetings were held weekly until April of last year, when, by a consensus of the participants that that was too frequent, the schedule was changed to semi-monthly.

Nonetheless, Mr. Carter has convened the Cabinet more frequently and more regularly than any president since Dwight D. Eisenhower. Neither John F. Kennedy nor Lyndon B. Johnson had much patience for Cabinet meetings and Richard Nixon called them only rarely during his second term.

The Carter Cabinet also has set records for longevity. Its members have all served for the full 28 months of the administration, compared to the average of 22 months for individual Cabinet members in this century. Mr. Carter has said repeatedly that he hopes to keep the same team for his full first term, although only one president — Franklin Pierce — has managed that before.

Each Friday, the secretaries send Mr. Carter a one- or two-page summary of each department's activities. (Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus' summaries usually are the most succinct, Mrs. Harris usually

the wordiest. White House aides said.) On the Friday before a Cabinet meeting, these are boiled down by Jack Watson Jr., the secretary to the Cabinet, who submits a tentative agenda to Mr. Carter on Saturday. But it is the president who decides which subjects he wants to raise.

The atmosphere Monday morning was businesslike but relaxed. Mr. Carter began by nodding toward the empty chair across from him and noting that Vice President Mondale was in Boston with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass.

"Whose idea was it to send the vice president out of town?" Robert Strauss, the special trade representative, asked sarcastically to the laughter of his colleagues. "He volunteered," the president said with a grin.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Carter expressed his concern about the possible defeat of legislation pending to Congress to implement the Panama Canal treaties, which, he said, would not delay the transfer of the canal to Panama but would embarrass the United States. He said that each Cabinet member would be given a list of key congressmen to contact, adding: "I would like you to do this personally and not delegate it to someone else."

"Three or four of the departments have done an excellent, a good job," he said, "the others a fair or very poor job."

After 67 meetings, the Cabinet "characters," as a participant described them, are well-established. Mr. Strauss and Attorney General Griffin Bell usually provide the humor; Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, is the most inquisitive; Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Mrs. Harris are the most contentious; Mr. Andrus is the toughest; "None of them is shy or reluctant to speak out, even on issues not in their fields," Mr. Watson said.

There have been fierce debates over specific issues, such as the administration's position on the Alan Bakke "reverse-discrimination" case, but no shouting matches. "We're all ladies and gentlemen," Mrs. Harris said, "with a mischievous smile. 'We behave ourselves.'"

In addition to the secretaries, a score of leading administration officials, including Adm. Stansfeld Turner, the director of the CIA, routinely attend the sessions. On Monday morning, Rosalynn Carter, the president's wife, came into the room about 9:20 and listened from a chair near the door.

Each of the brown leather chairs bears a brass plaque on the back with the secretary's name and dates of office. "As compensation for sitting through all these long meetings," an aide observed, "they get to buy their chairs when they retire — at \$400 per copy."

—TERENCE SMITH



Fellow Ku Klux Klansmen comfort David Kelo, 21, who was wounded by gunfire during clash in Decatur, Ala.

Four Injured as Black Protesters, Ku Klux Klan Clash in Alabama

DECATUR, Ala., May 27 (AP) — A protest march yesterday in support of a retarded black man convicted of rape ended in gunfire and club swinging. Four persons, two whites and two blacks, were wounded and at least 10 persons were arrested.

The shooting started when 60 robed members of the white-supremacist Ku Klux Klan attempted to block a march by about 70 blacks.

The klansmen met the marchers at a street corner and tossed an effigy of Tommy Hines, the convicted rapist, into the street. Reporters said that the klansmen set the effigy afire and beat it with clubs. Police positioned

themselves between the groups but club swinging broke out when the blacks attempted to proceed.

A reporter said that he heard at least 10 shots fired when the two sides clashed.

Hines, 27, was convicted last October of raping a white woman and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. His arrest led to racial unrest last summer, forcing the courts to move his trial out of the city, where he had attended a school for the mentally retarded.

But racial tension surrounding his prosecution led the Alabama Supreme Court on Friday to order a new trial.

U.S. Oil Truck Hijacked, Cargo of Gasoline Stolen

SANTA ANA, Calif., May 27 — A Shell Oil truck was hijacked and its driver kidnapped at gunpoint yesterday in an 8,750-gallon gasoline robbery in Santa Ana, about 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

Driver James Walker of Gardena, Calif., was captured by three men and later released with minor injuries. The truck was found abandoned near the central Los Angeles Shell Gas plant, but the gasoline was missing, Santa Ana police said.

Police are seeking the three men, and a fourth person who drove the stolen truck. They are being sought on charges of armed robbery, kidnapping, assault with a deadly weapon and grand auto theft, police said.

Mr. Walker was making a delivery at the Santa Ana gas station when three men in a van pulled into the driveway, police said. One man got out of the van and confronted Mr. Walker with a revolver and then hit him with it. A fourth person slipped into the truck and drove away, police said.

As with the major companies, the dealers have found that the Department of Energy regulations have accommodated price increases of this size. In the case of the Davis Shortstop Market, federal investigators found that the dealer had "banked" enough costs during previous years to justify the \$1.30 a gallon price.

Prices seem sure to continue their climb. For one thing, the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries is scheduled to meet next month and another substantial increase in world crude oil prices appears inevitable. Meanwhile, the effects of past price increases have not yet entirely reached the gasoline pump.

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Will Israel Now Protect Egypt?

How the worm has turned since Egypt and Israel agreed a month ago to begin to negotiate on the future of the West Bank and Gaza this weekend. Before accepting a peace treaty, Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet was in a tizzy because it wanted Egypt to promise neutrality if Israel were attacked by other Arab nations. Today, that same Cabinet is in turmoil because it cannot agree on how to help Egypt against those very nations.

The Arab League has set out to strangle Egypt economically so as to destroy the Camp David accords. Much of its boycott may be ineffectual theater; but some of it hurts. Even President Sadat's warm friends in the Sudan are being lured or bribed to join the attack. Israel and the United States, like it or not, are cast in this war of nerves as Egypt's allies. If they would shield Sadat and the peace accords, they need to find ways to divide the alliance against him. Israel cannot accomplish this alone, but neither can the United States without Israel's help.

In one sense, Egypt and Israel meet again as antagonists, struggling over how much "autonomy" is to be offered the occupied Palestinians. But that perspective is surreal as long as no Palestinians and Jordanians sit at the table and in fact reject Sadat as their representative. A more practical view is to think of the United States, Egypt and Israel as groping jointly now for formulas that will tempt other Arabs to recognize advantage in the Camp David process.

Conflicting values coexist in all three delegations. Sadat has sometimes given the impression that he cares nothing for the Palestinians; but more often he seems genuinely persuaded that Israel could trade most of the territories it occupied in 1967 for effective security arrangements. The United States, too, has wavered, sometimes pushing for an Egyptian-Israeli peace at any cost, sometimes pressing for a comprehensive settlement as the only kind worth having.

And now a similar ambivalence is evident in the Israeli government. Begin's ministers

of defense and foreign affairs plainly want to help Sadat against his Arab critics by offering a Palestinian autonomy that can be recognized as generous and as a promise of still greater independence in the future. But Begin insists on the most grudging possible offer and a negotiating committee led by hard-liners.

If Sadat really deserts the Palestinians, he will keep most Arabs united against him and jeopardize the peace with Israel that he prizes. For their own sake, the Israelis should not want to see him so exposed. If, as seems more likely, Sadat seeks an evolution toward genuine Palestinian autonomy and a wider acceptance of Israel, then he and Begin have a joint obligation. Instead of haggling now over water rights and police powers in the West Bank, they need to search, together, for principles that would allow at least some Palestinians to argue for joining the discussion.

As long as Begin rejects genuine self-government for Palestinians, even eventually, and keeps building new West Bank settlements, and forecloses all discussion of new arrangements in Jerusalem, he guarantees that no Palestinians will dare appear at the table. Perhaps that is what he wants. Perhaps he prefers occupying the West Bank and more than a million Arabs by force, inside a Biblical Israel, to a process that might lead half the Arab world to accept a smaller Israel.

The dissent in his ranks, however, implies that there is political support in Israel for offering more than token autonomy. And that is the tendency that the United States should encourage. Imprecise and imperfect as they are, the Camp David formulas offer the best hope in 30 years for further accommodations. It would be a tragedy not to see where they might lead because some Israelis are insensitive to the tremor in Egypt's lonely embrace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West German Presidency

The one thing the German people didn't need at this stage of their development was to have the foreign press carry headlines like "Ex-Nazi Voted West German President." The choice of Karl Carstens for that symbolic post would be jarring any time; it was especially so on a day that should have been an occasion for Western celebration: the 30th anniversary of the Bonn Republic.

Democracy has unquestionably taken root in West Germany. Its constitution, strongly influenced by Americans and the U.S. federal system, has lasted more than twice as long as the Weimar Republic after World War I. It is an achievement even more extraordinary than the economic miracle that supports it in important ways.

Not everything about West Germany pleases democrats at home or friends abroad. Under terrorist challenges, laws were passed that curb civil liberties and could be misused. Schools remain authoritarian and a source of youthful rebellion. Small neo-Nazi groups appear, disappear and reappear. But radicals of the right and left have never won significant influence. Two major parties, the center-right Christian Democrats and the center-left Social Democrats, have succeeded each other in power, each usually allied with the small centrist Free Democratic Party. Stability seems assured.

One has to wonder, however, about the insensitivity of the Christian Democrats, who elected Carstens with their slender majority in the Federal Assembly. They had other candidates, and also the option of re-electing President Walter Scheel, a Free Democrat who was the big favorite in public opinion polls.

Carstens' Nazi past was never before an

issue as he pursued a distinguished postwar career as lawyer, academic, Foreign Office official, deputy and finally speaker of the lower house. He joined the SA, Hitler's brown-shirted paramilitary units, in 1933 at the age of 18. He applied for Nazi Party membership while a student in 1937 and was accepted in 1940, while in military service. He admits to opportunism: he joined because it was necessary to get ahead. A German tribunal under American supervision found him in 1948 to have been a nominal rather than active Nazi.

Others with similar records have risen to more powerful positions, including former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger. Since most Germans had followed Hitler, routine Nazi affiliation has not been a great political burden. But the presidency has little power; it is nothing but a symbol. And this new symbol is unfortunate, as the Social Democrats emphasized with their last-minute nomination of Annemarie Renger, a former speaker with a clear anti-Nazi record.

Troubling also is the fact that Carstens is hardly an ideal representative of present-day Germany. (He is the first opposition president and his aides sit even in the closed Cabinet meetings of Chancellor Schmidt.) Carstens stands at the conservative end of his party and was elevated with the help of the controversial right-wing leader, Franz-Josef Strauss of Bavaria. On the heels of this triumph, Strauss became a candidate for chancellor next year. Such a shift to the right among the Christian Democrats could bitterly polarize West Germany's politics. All in all, we would have wished for a nobler observance of democracy's anniversary in Bonn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Judging Carstens

The fact that the West German president-elect has not been in politics long and is clearly less at home canvassing for votes than when showing his powers of leadership, is perhaps the most important objection that can be urged against his nomination. As to his capability to hold high office, not the slightest doubt exists. It remains to be seen whether he will radiate as much personality as his predecessor, Walter Scheel. Scheel's former membership of a Nazi organization has not been a hindrance to him, and there seems little reason why future President Carstens should be judged by a more stringent yardstick just because he happens to have

been nominated by the Christian Democrats.
—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

It is a great pity that the West Germans have chosen as their new president a man who was a member of the Nazi Party and a former storm trooper with Adolf Hitler's notorious SA paramilitary force. Even though Karl Carstens makes the familiar claim that he had no ideological commitment to the Nazis, his election will cause grave offense to many friends of West Germany. For those who cannot forget the Nazi persecution of the Jews, there are 6 million reasons why he should not have become president.

—From the *Sunday Mirror* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 28, 1904

PARIS — This newspaper's report on the danger of New York streets for automobiles has prompted the following letter: "Paris is a perfect Eldorado for automobiles. Here they can kill and destroy as many lives as they like; no one would make a revolution on that account. The nearly 100 persons killed by automobiles in Paris last year almost all belonged to the working class. The tears of their relatives do not count, for we do not come in touch with them. Our cars act as guillotines, and are allowed as long as they do not run over any members of the leading political parties."

Fifty Years Ago

May 28, 1929

NEW YORK — A super-city carved out of three states, with a population of 20 million, is envisaged in the latest recommendations of the Regional Planning Commission. New York would be the heart of this mammoth 20th-century metropolis. A belt-line at the limit of the super-city would provide delivery of both freight and passengers to their destination in any part of the area without delay. Under the system the commuter could walk a short distance to a station near his home and take the belt-line train, which would land him near work without the many transfers now necessary.



Class Divisions Over Energy

By William G. Tucker

LOS ANGELES — Now that it appears that the "nuclear option" in the energy problems of the United States may be in jeopardy, before we jettison nuclear power altogether it would be useful to examine carefully what the alternatives are going to be. In particular, the public should be wary of being led down imaginary energy paths by environmentalists.

The irony of the environmentalists' opposition to nuclear energy is that, in the past 15 years, they have traveled in one big circle. When environmentalism came onto the scene in the early 1960s, most of the nation's electricity was being generated with coal. The environmentalists, notably the Sierra Club, objected because of air-pollution problems and said nuclear power was the best alternative.

Now, 15 years later, they have decided that nuclear power is not the answer and that we should return to coal. Do these revolving options represent serious proposals, or are environmentalists just plying pipers leading us around in circles until the public becomes too dizzy to remember what it wanted in the first place?

Upper Echelons

I think the most important thing to recognize about environmentalism is that, essentially, they don't want any solution to the energy problem. The reason is quite simple. Environmentalists are mostly people from the upper echelons of society — well-to-do, well-educated professionals who are not particularly dependent on industry and are more or less materially satisfied. They do not see any great threat in the loss of a few manufacturing jobs, the closing of a few plants or a leveling off of the economy. In fact, in many ways they would prefer it that way. More jobs, more economic growth and more mass consumption simply mean that more people will be climbing the economic ladder and demanding what they already possess.

More energy and more growth mean more people trying to move into the suburbs, more people

crowding the beaches, more people invading the woods, campers and snowmobiles. To anyone who already has the advantage of affluence and privacy, the status quo and "no-growth" economics have very positive aspects.

It is not that the rich, the poor or the middle classes are any more or less affected by the threat of air pollution, ozone depletion or nuclear accidents. Indeed, these environmental dilemmas have a nice, egalitarian way of spreading themselves around and of affecting everyone almost equally.

The difference is that people who are not prosperous are more willing to make sacrifices in environmental areas in order to achieve economic gains, while people who are already prosperous are satisfied with the way things are. The labor unions and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been two of the strongest proponents of nuclear power, while the opposition has been unmistakably centered in the upper-middle and professional classes. And, while many anti-nuclear enthusiasts claim the Harrisburg accident has revived the old civil-rights and anti-poverty movements of the 1960s, the half of the coalition that gave those movements their moral imperative — the poor — is no longer there.

'Clean' Alternatives?

The illusions that dominate the present tendency to scrap nuclear power are, first, that environmentalists will be any more willing to accept coal or other "hard" and "dirty" alternatives instead, and second, that there are some mythical "clean" and "soft" alternatives available somewhere over the horizon. Environmental groups are already standing four-square against coal energy in nearly every instance where it has been proposed.

The Natural Resources Defense Council has tied up new leases on Western federal coal lands until at least 1982 by challenging the Department of Interior's environmental-impact statements. National environmental groups have continu-

ously opposed coal-burning plants in every location, urban and rural.

One of the great environmental victories of the 1970s was the successful blocking of the Kaiparowits coal plant in Utah, a generating unit that would have involved no urban pollution and no transport of coal, and that would have supplied 3 million kilowatts to California. As a result, California utilities had to push ahead with several nuclear plants.

Prester John

As for solar energy, it will probably emerge as one of the great myths of the era, like Prester John, the legendary Christian king in the Middle Ages who was always about to start a rearward attack on Islam. Certainly, if all the homes in America were converted to solar heating and hot water, we could probably cut our electrical demand by 10 to 15 percent. Solar voltaics may also play a part someday, and there has been some promising progress in this area.

But to think that solar energy can provide our basic electrical needs, as 43 percent of the public now believes can be accomplished within five years, according to one recent poll, is a frightening self-deception.

The great illusion that environmentalists have been able to perpetuate is that, while they are always opposed to "this" form of energy, they are in favor of "some other" form of energy. In fact, they favor no more energy and are perfectly content with the status quo. In blocking further economic progress and working against broadening material consumption, environmentalists have begun dividing American society into the oldest and most persistent conflict in history — the battle between the "haves" and the "have-nots."

Much as they picture themselves as an abused minority at war with the evil forces of "the system," there can be no illusion about who they are — they are the "haves."

(William G. Tucker is a contributing editor of *Harper's* magazine.)
Los Angeles Times

Looking Beyond the Gas Lines

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The latest fuel shortage is blamed on the Iranian Revolution, and it may be useful if it reminds us of the fragile links between the Middle East and the industrial nations of the world.

This particular and temporary inconvenience in the United States is only an early warning signal of more serious problems to come. It has finally made the country more conscious of the need to conserve fuel, as the demand for smaller automobiles indicates, but the deeper implications of the problem are still not part of the public debate in this country.

Fortunately, a few people here and elsewhere are trying to define the political, strategic, and philosophical meanings of this fuel crisis.

One of them is Charles Malik, former ambassador to Washington from Lebanon, who is looking beyond the gas lines and the Ayatollah Khomeini to the end of the century.

'Pearl Harbor'

"The Iranian revolution," he said recently in a Washington speech, "is the Pearl Harbor of our day. Indeed, what else could have waked up the West from its easygoing ways, its false sense of self-sufficiency. Unlike the thunderbolt of Pearl Harbor, it grinds its effect upon the West slowly, but it grinds it exceedingly [small]."

"The Ayatollah Khomeini may not last. I believe he is not going to last. I believe Khomeini is the Kerensky of the Iranian Revolution. I believe he is going to be superseded by a Marxist-Communist regime closely linked to the Soviet Union."

Malik reassured by the political decision of the United States to help bring Egypt and Israel together and particularly to continue talking to Sadat and Begin, as Secretary of State Vance has been doing these last few days.

He sees this, even if the people and Congress of the United States do not yet quite see it, as a recognition that the uninterrupted flow of oil from the Middle East is a matter of "life or death" to the West and Japan. And that, by underwriting the Sadat-Begin compromise peace, President Carter has made clear

that the condition of life in the West — the uninterrupted flow of oil — will be "insured by every means and at any cost."

It is not at all sure here in Washington that the U.S. government, let alone the American people, have made so definite a decision, but Malik insists that the power of the United States has moved into the Middle East and that the security domain of the West has now been extended beyond the Atlantic into the Eastern Mediterranean.

"The Truman Doctrine of the late '40s and the Eisenhower Doctrine of the late '50s," he says, "were only mild precursors of what might now be termed the Carter doctrine of the late '70s."

"You have an idea of the depth and extent of your inextricable involvement in the Near East now. This is a stunningly new fact in your history and the history of the world."

Malik is not so confident, however, that the American people see the historical and cultural significance of this strategic move to assure the supply of oil from the Mediterranean. For in his mind, while the Mediterranean may now be a strategic extension of the Atlantic, culturally, the Atlantic is an extension of the Mediterranean — and Europe and the United States are accidentally coming back to their roots.

Where, he asks, would Europe and the United States be — even Russia — without Athens and Rome, without Alexandria and Constantinople, without Antioch and Jerusalem; without the characters of the alphabet that were first perfected at Byblos on the coast of the Lebanon?

The imperative need now, he believes, is to think beyond the loss of gas to the loss of memory and spirit and will, and to make clear to all, especially to the Soviet Union, that the West simply will not allow itself to be strangled for lack of fuel or isolated from its spiritual heritage.

"The problem of the West," he concludes, "is to return and hold fast to its roots and origins. This is what China and Iran are saying to you, each in its own way, and both without saying it. This is what the pope is telling you by saying it."

This is what your deepest thinkers and souls are telling you by saying it.

"The problem of the West is to realize, in deepest humility, what it means to be heir to the richest, deepest and most creative civilization, to pray to be worthy of this priceless trust, to tend it in fear and trembling, and with the utmost love."

1979, The New York Times.

Letters

What Went Wrong

James Reston in "Who's to Blame?" (HTT, May 14) for the U.S. gas crisis finds "the people" guilty. He neglects the timidity and faulty judgment of governments like Truman's, which lost us China, or Eisenhower's, which sabotaged the Suez operation, or Kennedy's, which allowed the Berlin Wall to go up, not to mention the Vietnam entanglement.

"The people" went wrong only in voting for, or supporting, liberal leaders instead of more intuitive ones like General MacArthur or Barry Goldwater who, remember, wanted to bomb Hanoi so as to end the war years earlier.

The gas shortage may be news today, and in the years to come, but its real cause happened in 1956.

N.C. CUMMINS.

Irish Solution

The victims of Britain in Ulster (HTT May 19-20) are the Irish and British who die as a result of terrorism. Where do human rights and limbs stand when a bomb is thrown into a pub? Where, too, democracy?

The first step to peace is a united public opinion concerning the facts. The second is a practical proposal or proposals concerning the future of the half million minority in Northern Ireland — population movement within Ulster, perhaps a redrawing of the border afterward, emigration to Eire or to the U.S.A. — and the third is the implementation of the second. The fourth and

Adventures in Metanalysis

Choice Candy Date For Pullet Surprise

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The most saluted man in America is Richard Stans. Legions of schoolchildren place their hands over their hearts to pledge allegiance to the flag, "and to the republic for Richard Stans."

With all due patriotic fervor, the same kids salute "one nation, under guard." Some begin with "I pledge a legion to the flag," others with "I led the pigeons to the flag." This is not a new phenomenon. When they come to "one nation, indivisible," this generation is as likely to say, "one naked individual" as a previous generation was to murmur, "one nation and a vegetable," or, "one nation and a vegetable."

"The Stars Banged Banger" is a great source for these creative mishearings: "the donkey light," "oh, the ramrods we washed," "grapefruit through the night" that our flag was still there.

Then there is the good Mrs. Shirley Murphy of the 234 Palms. "Shirley, good Mrs. Murphy, shall follow me all the days of my life." (Surely, goodness and mercy would not lead us into Penn Station.)

Same Sounds

We all hear the same sounds. But until we are directed by the written word to the intended meaning, we may give free rein to our imagination to invent our own meanings. ("Free rein" has to do with letting horses run; some people are changing the metaphor to government, spelling it "free reign.")

Children make sounds fit the sense in their own heads. In "God Bless America," the misheard line "Through the night with a light from a bulb" makes more practical sense than "a light from above."

Writes David Thomas of Maine: "In Sunday school I used to sing, 'I will follow Henry Joyce,' part of a hymn, who Henry Joyce was didn't concern me — I was following him at the top of my lung. When I learned to read, I found the words were 'I will follow and rejoice.'"

Sometimes that awakening never takes place. "To all intents and purposes," a nice old phrase, is sometimes spoken as — and written as — "for all intensive purposes." With the onset of adulthood, correction should not be taken for granted — or "taken for granite." In the song "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds" (its title subliminally plugging LSD), the phrase "the girl with kaleidoscope eyes" came across to one grandmothers as "the girl with colitis goes by."

What is this mistaken hearing called? Recently, I remembered that I had called handleader Guy Lombardo "Guylum Bardo," and asked for other examples of "false homonyms." That was a slight misnomer; homonyms are words pronounced the same, but with different meanings. Along with the other examples sent in — crooner Victor Moan, actress Sophie Aloran, misprint "Big Spider" Beck, pro-football back Frank O'Harris, novelist Gorvey Doll — came instruction from linguists too mentionable to number. In each category, childlike translation can lead to semantic change.

The Guylum Bardo syndrome — the simple misdivision of words — is called metanalysis. Many of the words we use correctly today are mistaken divisions of the past: a "napron" in Middle English became an "apron" — the "n" slid over to the left; an "ekename" of six centuries ago became a "nickname" — the "n" slid to the right.

In a future century, some of today's metanalyses may become accepted English. An exorbitant charge is called "a nominal egg," perhaps committed by a "next-door neighbor." Some runners, poised at the starting line, hear "On your market set." Millions of children consider that

there is one letter of the alphabet between "k" and "p," called "kltemeno."

Metacologists on television who speak of "a patchy fog" do not realize that many creative viewers take that to be "a patchy fog," which comes in on little cat feet to scalp the startled witness. Affiliants seeking official witness go to a land called "Notar Republic." Danny Boy, hero of "The Londonderry Air," casts a backward glance at what is often thought of as "The London Derriere." Future historians may wonder why chicken-hearted journalists coveted "the Pullet Surprise."

• The "Jose, can you see?" syndrome — the transmission of words when they pass through different cultures or languages — is known to linguists as the Law of Hobson-Jobson. British soldiers in India heard the Mohammedan cry "Ya-Hasan, Ya-Husain!" and called it "Yobson-Jobson." Noel Perrin at Dartmouth College reports that American soldiers in Japan transmutated a popular Japanese song, "Shi-na-na Yaru," into "She Ain't Got No Yo-Yo." Similarly, "O Tannenbaum" is sometimes rendered "Oh, atom bomb."

• Semantic change can come from malapropisms, named after Mrs. Malaprop, a character in "The Rivals," a 1775 play by Richard Sheridan. More people than you suspect read and pronounce "mislead" as "mizedled," and others hum what they call "the bronze lullaby," though it must spin Brahms in his grave. One fascinating malapropism is "to hold in escarole," which combines the escrow function with the slang metaphor of money as lettuce.

• Folk etymology is the term for the creation of new words by mistake or misunderstanding or mispronunciation. "Tawdry," for example, came from Saint Audrey's, a place where cheap merchandise was sold. In today's language, "hardheaded" is often idly and irresponsibly misspelled "hairbrained," perhaps on the notion that the hair is near the brain.

The slurred "and" is one of the prolific changers of phrases. When "hard and fast" is spoken quickly, it becomes "hard n' fast," which sometimes gets transformed to "hard-asn'-fast." In the same way, the old "whole kit n' caboodle" is occasionally written as "kitten caboodle," a good name for a satchel in which to carry a cat. ("Up and atom!" is not a member of this group; it belongs with those Christmas carolers singing, "Oh, atom bomb.")

Spit and Image

Let's you think that such mistakes can never permanently implant themselves in the language, consider "spit n' image." One long-time meaning of "spit" is "perfect likeness," as child in the very spirit of his father. But some writers have mistaken the first two words in the phrase to mean "spitting," or ejection from the mouth, and precisely added the mistaken "n" to the sound of "spit'n." Novelist Paul Theroux entitled a chapter of "Picture Palace," "A Spitting Image." From such a respected writer, one exasperates more.

What, all-inclusive term can we use to encompass the changes that our brains make in the intended meaning of what we hear? Linguists suggest "homophone," "omniphonous paronomasia," and "agnomination," but those terms sound like fancied dirty words to me.

I prefer "mondegreen." This is a word coined in a 1954 Harper's Magazine article, "The Death of Lady Mondegreen" by Sylvia Wright, which reported on the doings of "Gladly, the cross-eyed bear" (the way many children hear "Gladly the Cross I'd bear"), and other sound-alikes. Miss Wright recalled a Scottish ballad, "The Bonny Earl of Murray" from Thomas Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," which sounded to her like this: "Ye Highlands and ye Lowlands, oh, where have ye been? They have slain the Earl of Murray, And Lady Mondegreen."

She envisioned the bonny earl holding the beautiful Lady Mondegreen's hand, both bleeding profusely, but faithful unto death. By now, Miss Wright wrote, "several of you more alert readers are jumping up and down in your impatience to interrupt and point out that, according to the poem, after they killed the Earl of Murray, they laid him on the green. I know about this, but I won't give in to it. Leaving him to die all alone without even anyone to hold his hand — I won't have it."

I have a whole cisternful of mondegreens. But a nuff is a nuff.

1979, The New York Times.

Government's Strategy

Elections Over, War Pace Is Increasing in Rhodesia

By David B. Ottaway

NYANYADZI, Rhodesia, May 27 (AP) — The way Martin Robe, district commissioner of Melssetter, tells it, his is the area of the country hardest hit by the guerrilla war. Convoys heading for Fort Victoria and onward to South Africa along the main road running through his district in eastern Rhodesia are regularly ambushed by guerrillas. Forty-two whites have been killed by guerrillas in the last three years, and of the 160 white farmers once settled around Melssetter town, fewer than 10 now remain. As for Cashel, a town in his district bordering on Mozambique that once had 110 white farmers, "You can count them on the fingers of one hand," Mr. Robe said. In Nyanyadzi itself, guerrillas have burned a row of shops along the highway and killed or kidnapped the owners. Taking reporters and observers to a polling station farther down the road would have been "too dangerous" because of the likelihood of land mines, Mr. Robe remarked.

Large Escort Needed
Melssetter district, he said, harbors somewhere between 300 and 450 "terrorists," as the authorities refer to the nationalist guerrillas, and is no place for visitors to go wandering about without a large military escort.

Melssetter seems a good microcosm of the tug-of-war under way all across Rhodesia for both control of the land and allegiance of the 6.8 million blacks. It also provides some insight into the government strategy to take the war to the guerrillas following the elections and some evidence that many nationalists may be wavering in their loyalty to their leaders, who are determined to fight on.

From most appearances and even official accounts, Melssetter, like a number of other Eastern and Western border districts, already has fallen largely under guerrilla control. In fact, a fair portion of Rhodesia's countryside has become a patchwork of areas dominated by guerrillas and government troops, with each side periodically attacking into the other's territory.

Some guerrilla "patches," the African tribal lands, are virtually in the outskirts of the capital. In addition, the guerrillas seem to be solidly entrenched in a 50-to-100-mile-wide strip running along most of the country's border. Short of manpower, the government has been concentrated on defending the white farms and urban areas in the country's center.

Traveling through these guerrilla-dominated areas is eerie, as is the border during the April elections found out. The scattered local population just ignored the heavily armed convoy while the soldiers guarding it kept grenade launchers, heavy machine guns and rifles at the ready for an ambush at any moment. Yet, it still remains mostly a

shadowy war of long-range shellings, quick ambushes and night-time hit-and-run attacks on farms and lightning forays into the cities. "Contacts," as an exchange of fire is called, are common, but rarely do the two sides stand and fight in sustained close combat.

This may change soon. The guerrillas travel in much larger groups more regularly now — 50 to more than 100 — and are becoming more aggressive.

Mr. Robe, however, says that the election of the new parliament under a black president and prime minister should lead to a radical change. "I think it's correct to say a lot of terrorists are going to come and hand themselves in after the elections," he remarked. "A lot of them are just sitting on the fence, waiting to see."

This widespread belief among whites and blacks in waiting up the new black-led government is based partly on the failure of the estimated 12,000 guerrillas inside the country to launch a promised general offensive to halt last month's elections.

In fact, the war seems to have pretty much picked up where it left off briefly during the elections, when the guerrillas would have been foolishly to challenge the 70,000 to 100,000 Rhodesian security forces mobilized for the occasion.

Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo have announced war plans for this year that include zeroing in on economic targets, road and rail links and white farms "to grind settler business to a halt."

No Manpower Problem

Neither the Nkomo nor Mugabe wing of the front has a manpower problem at this point. Both groups are swamped with refugees who provide a steady stream of recruits from their camps in Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. There are probably close to 200,000 refugees living outside Rhodesia.

Each group has its special problems, however. Mr. Mugabe has been chronically short of arms and some of his guerrillas are sent into Rhodesia with old weapons and little ammunition, according to the Rhodesians. They concede, however, that he has successfully gotten the bulk of his forces once based in Mozambique into the country.

By contrast, Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla army has become almost trapped in its camps in Zambia and Angola where they have taken thousands of casualties from Rhodesian bombings and raids in the last six months.

On the other hand, Mr. Nkomo boasts of plenty of arms and promises to introduce shortly "much more sophisticated weapons" into the war. He already has used SA-7 portable missiles — provided by the Soviet Union or East Germany — from inside Rhodesia to shoot down two Air Rhodesia passenger planes.



A Rhodesian woman aims as she tries to fire a submachine gun at a firing range. Self-defense training continues, as does the threat of attacks by guerrillas, even after the recent national elections.

Groups Mount Major Effort

U.S. Blacks Lobby for Rhodesia Sanctions

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, May 27 (NYT) — U.S. black groups have mounted one of their largest lobbying efforts on an international issue in an attempt to persuade the Carter administration not to revoke the sanctions against Rhodesia.

Stung by the recent Senate vote urging the administration to lift the sanctions, leaders of the black effort say that they plan next week to supplement the recent speeches, appearances before congressional committees and letter-writing campaigns with more direct and intense talks with members of Congress.

"We'll have groups walking the halls and talking to everybody worth talking to in an effort to drive the message home," said Randall Robinson, the executive director of TransAfrica, a Washington-based black lobbying organization concentrating on African and Caribbean affairs.

Mr. Robinson and other blacks did not rule out the possibility of demonstrations before June 15, the date by which Mr. Carter has said that he would make his decision.

U.S. Law

A 1978 law requires the president to lift the sanctions if he determines that a government has been installed in Rhodesia by free elections and has demonstrated a willingness to negotiate with the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization.

As a result of elections last month, a government led for the first time by a black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will be inaugurated in Salisbury early in June. The campaign is being coordinated with the lobbying efforts of church, labor and other interest groups in cooperation with the

Washington Office on Africa, an educational organization. Sources in Congress and the State Department have called the degree of activity unprecedented.

Some of these sources said that earlier black efforts had been few and so weak as to have been generally ineffective. A congressional source said, "They may not prevail this time but they will not be ignored this time."

Black citizens active in African affairs long have complained that their community has shown too little interest in African issues, and they have urged the development of a lobby for Africa similar to the lobbies that support Israel and Ireland.

The lobbying on the Rhodesian sanctions is being described by many blacks as a test of the president's commitment to human rights and to what he and Andrew Young, the ambassador to the United Nations, had led Third World nations to believe was a new U.S. policy on Africa.

The effort also is seen as a proving ground for the attempt by U.S. blacks to organize an influential foreign-affairs lobby. It also will determine how black voters view Mr. Carter's re-election hopes, some blacks say.

In a recent series of meetings with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and in testimony at House committee hearings, many leaders of black organizations urged that the sanctions not be lifted against Rhodesia until "a genuine empowerment of blacks has been achieved there." The sanctions were invoked in 1966 by the UN Security Council with U.S. support and were expanded in 1968.

The black leaders contended, as did a recent letter to Mr. Carter signed by 185 influential and predominantly black citizens, that "to do otherwise would destroy the little credibility our nation has recently enjoyed in Africa."

State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, who has made these points on a national lecture tour as well as in a newspaper and television column, said that Mr. Carter should see that keeping the sanctions "would show clearly that the African policy his administration began, with is still intact."

He and others spoke of a growing discontent that blacks feel toward the Carter administration and said that it might be eased by maintaining the sanctions against Rhodesia.

When asked how blacks might influence the White House, Mr. Robinson said, "We provide the margin of electability for any Democratic presidential candidate." He added, "To the extent we put Africa on our agenda, we feel that we can have an impact on the administration."

Mr. Robinson and others, including Joshua Nkomo, the Rhodesian guerrilla leader who is visiting the United States, have maintained

that the United States would risk making unnecessary enemies in Africa by ending the sanctions.

2d U.K. Envoy Named

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Lord Harech, a former ambassador to Washington, was named yesterday by the Foreign Office to visit black African states in Britain's new initiative on Rhodesia. No date for his departure was given.

He is the second special envoy named by Britain's Conservative government to deal with the Rhodesian situation. Foreign Office Undersecretary Derek Day will leave next week for Rhodesia.

Bourguiba Gives Pardons to 263

PARIS, May 27 (AP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has pardoned 263 persons jailed following riots in January of last year, Tunisian Embassy sources have disclosed here.

Mr. Bourguiba signed the pardons in Paris, where he is undergoing medical treatment, the sources said.

They added that most of the persons pardoned had been freed on parole months earlier.

George Brent — Film Star of 30s, 40s

SAN DIEGO, May 27 (AP) — Actor George Brent, 75, a veteran of more than 100 films and 300 plays, was found dead in his nearby Solana Beach home last night.

Mr. Brent apparently died of natural causes, the San Diego County coroner's office said. He had emphysema. The coroner's office said his body was found by a friend and that the actor had apparently collapsed while preparing for bed.

Mr. Brent's wife, Janet, died four years ago.

Mr. Brent, who starred with Greta Garbo, Bette Davis, Claudette Colbert and other top actresses, appeared in such films as "Dark Victory," "Jezebel," "The Spiral Staircase" and "The Man Who Talked Too Much."

He made 11 films with Miss Davis, who won an Oscar for "Dark Victory."

A native of Dublin, Mr. Brent was sent to live with an aunt in New York City after his parents died when he was 11. Five years later, he returned to Ireland. He attended the University of Dublin and began his career with the famed Abbey Theater.

He became a courier for the Irish revolutionary forces and was forced to flee in England where he became a boat to Canada. Making his way to New York, Mr. Brent, then 19, played in stock companies and Broadway productions.

His career got a lift when stage star Ruth Chatterton chose him as her leading man in "The Rich Are Always With Us."

Last year, after having been retired for 25 years, Mr. Brent made a cameo appearance as a judge in "Born Again," a film about the religious conversion of Watergate figure Charles Colson.

Amedee Gordini

PARIS, May 27 (AP) — Amedee Gordini, 79, the pioneering racing car designer who introduced Argentine driver Juan Fangio to Europe, died Friday night of cancer, his widow announced yesterday.

Born in Italy, Mr. Gordini showed mechanical ingenuity at an early age, designing and constructing a sophisticated bicycle while still a youth. He began his career as a mechanic in a Fiat factory, but was captivated by automobile racing, just beginning to be popular in post-World War I Europe.

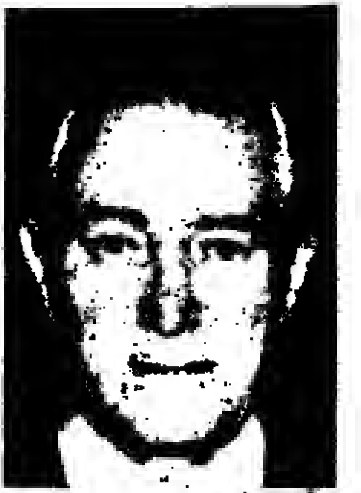
He attracted the attention of Alfieri Maserati, then a leading car designer, who hired him as an apprentice designer.

After serving in the Italian Army, Mr. Gordini moved to France in 1922 and worked for auto designers here. He was long associated with the Simca auto firm

Obituaries



George Brent in 1932



Amedee Gordini

and the cars he produced won a string of Grand Prix races.

In 1948, he persuaded Mr. Fangio, who had never raced in Europe before, to drive his Simca-Gordini. Mr. Fangio won several Grand Prix races in Gordini's cars.

He challenged Rep. Giannino unsuccessfully two years later.

In 1951 he introduced a bill that made Connecticut the first state to require voting machines in all voting districts.

Reg Whitley

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27 (AP) — Albert W. Cretella Sr., 82, a former Connecticut congressman, died Thursday at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Mr. Cretella, a Republican, served three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives before losing in 1958 to Robert Giannino, D-Conn., who still holds the post.

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — Reg Whitley, 87, who saw more than 10,000 movies in his 40-year career as film critic for the London Daily Mirror, has died, the newspaper reported today. Mr. Whitley began reporting on films in the days of silent pictures. He once was described as the critic who went to a film like one of his readers, "for a laugh, a cry, some adventure."

Key Witness in Thorpe Trial Admits Earning \$21,900 in Sale of His Story

LONDON, May 27 (AP) — An unemployed pilot who claims that he was hired to kill former model Norman Scott testified on Friday at the murder conspiracy trial of Jeremy Thorpe that he had received about \$21,900 for selling his story to various publications.

The admission by Andrew Newton, a key prosecution witness in the trial of the former leader of Britain's Liberal Party, was made as defense lawyers attacked his credibility.

Mr. Thorpe, 50, the leader of the party from 1967 to 1976, is accused along with three associates of conspiring to murder Mr. Scott, 39. He also is charged with inciting a co-defendant to kill Mr. Scott.

Mr. Scott claims that he was Mr. Thorpe's lover for five years in the early 1960s. The prosecution claims that Mr. Thorpe, fearing that Mr. Scott would destroy his political career by revealing the alleged relationship, arranged to have Mr. Scott shot by Mr. Newton. Mr. Thorpe has denied that Mr. Scott was ever his lover and has pleaded not guilty to the incitement and conspiracy charges.

Defense counsel John Mathew suggested on Friday that the case gave Mr. Newton "a money-making situation, would you agree?" Mr. Newton answered, "Yes, money has been made." Mr. Mathew then listed the sums of money that Mr. Newton had received, and the witness, referring to his notes, confirmed these figures: About \$6,000 from London's Evening News; \$8,000 from the West German magazine Der Spiegel; \$4,000 from the American Broadcasting Co.; \$1,200 from London's Daily Express; \$1,000 from CBS Inc. and \$1,700 from Canadian television.

But Found Guilty of Hostage-Taking

German Refugee Cleared of Hijacking

By Harry Trimborn

BONN, May 27 — An East German waiter, seeking asylum in the West, was found guilty yesterday at trial before a U.S. judge and a West German jury of one of five counts stemming from a hijacking of a Polish airliner last year.

The jury, hearing the case in a converted terminal at Tempelhof airport in the American sector of Berlin, found Detlef Tiede, 34, guilty of a charge of hostage-taking.

He was cleared on charges of hijacking a plane, mistreating the plane's stewardess, depriving the passengers of their liberty and illegal possession of a firearm.

Under West German law, Tiede faces a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison, but court observers noted that punishment in similar cases has never exceeded three years. Sentencing is set for tomorrow, and the defense is expected to ask that Tiede's term end before 1980. He then will be free to settle in the West.

The trial, the first of its kind, grew out of the tangled jurisdiction involved in both the hijacking and the postwar status of Berlin.

The airliner was hijacked last Aug. 30 while en route from Gdansk in northern Poland to East Berlin, and forced to land at Tempelhof in West Berlin. Both Poland and East Germany demanded extradition of Tiede and his alleged accomplice, Ingrid Ruske, 34, who was later freed by U.S. authorities because she had been illegally detained and questioned in violation of U.S. constitutional protections.

Demands Rejected

The Polish and East German demands were rejected and the United States assumed jurisdiction because it remains the legal authority in the American sector of Berlin. The move averted embarrassment for West Germany, which demands severe punishment for hijackers of its planes, while at the same time showing relative leniency to hijackers from Communist states, which

have accused Bonn of a double standard on air piracy.

The trial was held before U.S. District Judge Herbert Stern. Tiede, although under U.S. constitutional protection, was tried under West German law before a West German jury.

Witnesses testified that Tiede had pulled a starter's pistol, later found to be unloaded, as the plane was about to land in East Berlin.

The stewardess, Ewa Przych, testified that Tiede threw her to the

floor of the plane and held the starter's pistol at her head until the craft landed at Tempelhof. The pilot, Ryszard Lukomski, testified that he was forced to make a hazardous landing because the runway was too short for the plane, a Soviet-built Tupolev-134 of the Polish airline LOT.

Six passengers, in addition to Tiede, Mrs. Ruske and her 12-year-old daughter, elected to remain in the West.

Los Angeles Times

John Paul II Names 14 To College of Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, May 27 (AP) — Pope John Paul II named 14 cardinals today, including his newly appointed Vatican secretary of state. The pontiff said that he had chosen a 15th cardinal in pectore — in his heart — leading to speculation that the unnamed church leader was from a Communist country.

None of the new cardinals is from the United States. One is a Canadian, Archbishop Gerald Carter, leader of the Toronto diocese. Another is from Mexico, Archbishop Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, 59, of Mexico City, who did much of the organizing for the pontiff's trip there last January.

The new appointments bring membership in the College of Cardinals, which advises the pope and selects a successor on his death, to 135. The 15th, but still secret choice would increase membership to 136. The cardinal-designates will be elevated at a secret consistory on June 30.

Vatican observers speculated that the in pectore choice of John Paul II could be a Lithuanian prelate in view of the large Roman Catholic population in that area of the Soviet Union. The church has complained that Lithuanian Roman Catholics do not have full religious liberty.

Fourteen members of the expanded college are older than 80, meaning that they are barred from voting in papal elections. A 15th will be 80 by the date of the consistory, bringing the number of voting members to 120.

Selected in addition to Archbishop Carter and Archbishop Corripio Ahumada were:

• Archbishop Agostino Casaroli

li, 65, newly appointed secretary of state and former secretary of the Council for Public Affairs.

• Archbishop Giuseppe Caprio, 65, Vatican pro-prefect of patrimony and undersecretary of state.

• Archbishop Marco Ce, 53, patriarch of Venice, whose predecessor was Pope John Paul I.

• Archbishop Ego Righi Lambertini, 73, the papal nuncio to France, one of the few surprises among the list of nominations and one of the Holy See's most traveled diplomats.

• Archbishop Joseph-Marie Trinh Van Can, 58, who has headed the diocese of Hanoi for six months.

• Archbishop Ernesto Civardi, 72, who served as secretary of the conclaves which elected John Paul I and John Paul II and who was promised elevation to cardinal by John Paul I.

• Archbishop Joseph Asajiro Satowaki, 75, president of Japan's Episcopal Conference and archbishop of Nagasaki.

• Archbishop Roger Etcheagaray, 56, of Marseille.

• Archbishop Aiazasio Alberto Ballestrero, 63, a leading theologian who heads the diocese of Turin and who was elected last week as president of the Italian Episcopal Conference.

• Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich, 55, of Armagh, primate of Ireland.

• Archbishop Franciszek Macharski, 52, the youngest cardinal of the 14. He succeeded Pope John Paul II in Cracow, Poland.

• Archbishop Wladyslaw Rubin, 61, a Polish prelate who has served as secretary-general of the Synod of Bishops.

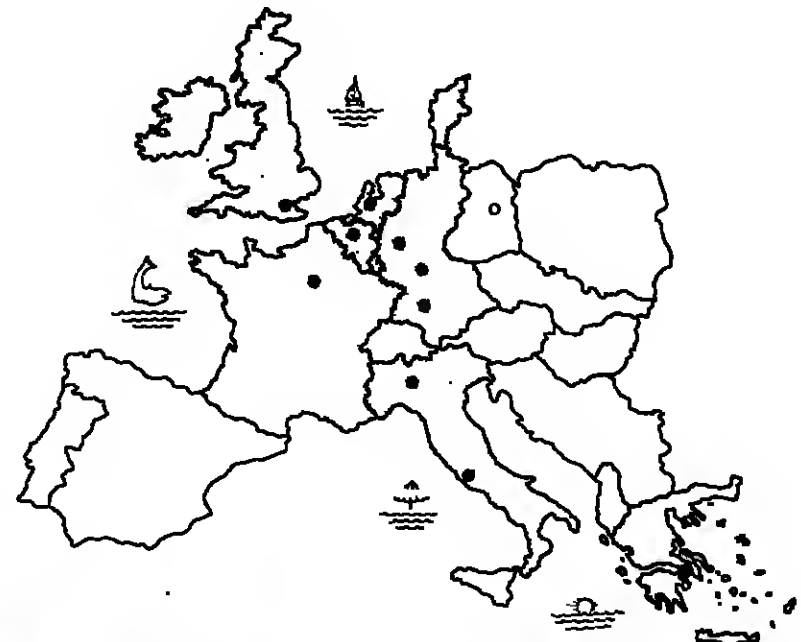
OAU Will Reject Regime Chosen In Rhodesia Vote

NAIROBI, May 27 (AP) — The Organization of African Unity says that it will not recognize Bishop Abel Muzorewa's new Rhodesian government and warned the United States and Britain not to support that country's first black leader.

"The OAU believes that the two powers will not be deceived by the rangings of some pressure groups in their countries to try to present the sham elections in Zimbabwe as free and fair," a statement issued by the black African member nations said. Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia.

The U.S. Senate has called on President Carter to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia following last month's universal suffrage elections to elect Rhodesia's first black-majority government. Bishop Muzorewa's party won 51 seats in the 100-seat Assembly and he is to be installed as prime minister next month.

The sanctions were imposed by the United Nations a decade ago against the white government in Salisbury. British legislators representing the new Conservative government monitored the voting and said that they found it to be free and fair.



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... ..

Euromarket: Bonds, Notes Rise Sharply

By William Ellington

LONDON, May 27 (AP-DJ) — Prices of Eurodollar bonds and notes rallied sharply last week, with some recent offerings gaining a point or more.

Dealers said that portfolio managers have become distinctly nervous about holding too much cash following a spate of U.S. statistics indicating that the economy is slowing. If the economy slows rapidly, interest rates should trend down once inflation starts to decelerate.

Technical considerations also helped. As of Friday, only one bid-rate issue was scheduled for offering. With the supply, dealers became reluctant to increase their short positions, and so marked up prices.

Among recent offerings, American Overseas Finance's \$25-million, five-year note bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent moved up 1/4 to 98 1/2 bid, 99 1/4 offered. A \$50-million, 10-year issue of Canadian Pacific bearing a coupon of 9 1/4 percent rose 1/4 to 98 1/4 bid, 99 1/4 offered. At the end of the market, Dow Chemical's \$200-million, 9 1/2 percent issue of 1994 advanced 1/4 to 98 1/4 bid, 99 1/4 offered. Hydro Quebec's 20-year bonds bearing 10 percent rose 1/4 to 98 1/4 bid, 99 1/4 offered.

The only fixed-rate issue under offer was described as "hot" which presents a vivid contrast to the performance of most recent offerings. The \$300-million, five-year issue of Dominion Bridge Co. is expected to bear a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. The Canadian company, engaged in manufacturing, engineering and construction, is 52 percent owned by Canadian Pacific.

Although the dollar-bond market as buoyant, some bankers were suggesting that the rally would not last for too long, even if further statistics confirm that the U.S.

economy is contracting. "What we are seeing in the U.S. is stagflation, and that's not going to produce a sustained rally in the bond market," one investment banker commented.

Some analysts contend that U.S. inflation will not subside unless the cost of borrowing exceeds the rate of inflation for some time and the availability of credit to finance inflation becomes limited.

Uncertainty over whether dollar interest rates have peaked is continuing to attract investors into floating rate notes (FRNs), which offer some protection against capital loss when interest rates rise because the coupon rather than the price of the issue makes the adjustment to a higher level of interest.

Creditanstalt-Baerlein, the big Austrian bank, is offering \$40 million of FRNs on what appears to be the steepest terms to the investor yet seen. Nevertheless, it was oversubscribed in the first days of the offering period, partly because the issue represents a refunding of an existing Creditanstalt FRN and partly because other banks were anxious to purchase the paper in the absence of enough good lending opportunities.

While the issue matures in 1991, note holders have the option of extending the maturity to 1997. Interest is payable quarterly at 4 1/2 percent above the average of the bid and offer rates for three-month Euro-dollar deposits. Thus Creditanstalt-Baerlein's borrowing cost will be lower than most other FRNs, which are linked to the offered rate. The minimum interest rate is 5 1/2 percent and the bank has the right to call its issue at par after three years.

The issue is subordinated to deposits, which allows the bank to treat the issue as capital on which it can leverage its loans. And the

Syndicated Bank Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 27 (IHT) — The major commercial banks say that they are "sitting tight," not fighting to win mandates to organize syndicated credits in the Eurocurrency market. Current terms, they say, are ridiculously low, and loans on offer are encountering severe resistance.

The participants are changing. U.K. and Middle East banks are playing a particularly active role, as are the smaller regional European and Japanese banks. The leading U.S., West German and French banks are mostly on the sidelines, except for what they call the "one-off deals" — special situations involving a client relationship they do not want to lose or export business they hope to win.

Nevertheless, a substantial volume of business is being done. The margins on loans — the cost to borrowers — continue to decline and, despite difficulties in putting together syndicates to underwrite the transactions, the business is getting done.

Leading bankers maintain that a good deal more business is being done than meets the eye through "lombard" — financial advertisements — in daily newspapers. "Clob deals," involving a few banks taking making a loan without any attempt to sell off, or syndicate, participations are on the rise, they report. This procedure allows the banks to extend loans at highly competitive terms without "prejudicing" their relations with other clients.

"To put it simply," a key Frankfurt banker explained, "we don't want to be seen [by other clients] to be lending at a half over Libor."

Mexico is said to be currently making use of this technique, as have the French and the Russians.

In the public market, the latest ruckus over terms involves the Public Power Corp. of Greece. It is raising \$125 million at a split margin of a half-point over the London interbank offered rate for the first six years and 3/4 percent over Libor thereafter. These are the finest terms yet for Greece, and competition for the mandate was intense, with losing bidders offering identical margins but divided evenly in five-year steps. The winning bidders were Midland Bank and S.G. Warburg.

Malaysia is in the market for \$100 million, offering a margin of 1/4 percent for five years and 3/4 percent for the final five. Leaders of this syndicate are Arab-Malaysian Development Bank, Gulf International Bank (Bahrain) and National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia).

Bahrain Aluminum Co. is raising \$100 million for 10 years at the same terms as Malaysia under the leadership of Gulf International and National Westminster.

Currently in negotiation is a \$300-million, 10-year loan for Portugal. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

While this "tap" feature has been used before for fixed-rate issues, it is the first time that the technique is being used for an FRN. The principal advantage is that the borrower pays less in commissions for the tap part of the issue than the 2 1/2 percent gross fee for the public offering.

An additional \$40 million of the same FRN will be sold privately over the next 12 months on a "best efforts" basis by the lead managers.

Commodities: Gold Futures at New High

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP-DJ) — Gold, silver and platinum futures advanced powerfully to record highs last week after cash metals bids in Europe smashed previous price highs.

Analysts reported a burst of buying on London markets, notably by Swiss and Asian interests, as well as continuing Middle Eastern demand, after a religious holiday Thursday closed many European markets.

On New York's Commodity Exchange Inc., gold futures rose \$4.80 to \$490 an ounce to close at a record \$270.50 an ounce for the June delivery.

Silver also shattered previous highs, gaining 15.9 to 20.6 cents an ounce to close at \$8.853 for May.

Platinum futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange also set record highs, closing \$8.40 to \$8.80, higher at \$448.10 an ounce for the July delivery. Prices opened higher by the \$10 daily trading limit after overnight news that Inco Ltd. would not make part of its June deliveries of platinum from a British refinery, apparently because of a long strike at the company's Ontario mine.

Rise in Prices

A report showing a sharp rise in consumer prices in Japan may have sparked Far Eastern buying. Swiss dealers appeared to be covering short positions, or obligations to deliver metal not yet purchased, analysts said. "Up until last week there were indications of Swiss selling in the market," an analyst said.

Successive oil price hikes by several producing nations have aggravated inflation worries, especially to nations with no oil supplies. "There's no doubt that the oil situation is playing a role in the psychological makeup of the market. A much more subtle reason is global inflation. It's explosive," said Steve Chronowitz, analyst with Loeb Rhoades Hornblower.

"It appears that the Europeans are increasingly deserting their cur-

rencies for gold. It also appears that there is steady interest from the Far East," an analyst said.

A background factor was traders' speculation, unconfirmed by the government, that the Treasury Department may end its monthly gold auctions, which it halted in size last month to 750,000 ounces. The International Monetary Fund recently reduced the size of its monthly auctions slightly as well.

"There's a strong feeling that we will see good bidding at the June auction, on the idea that it may be one of the last," an analyst said.

A government report that U.S. consumer prices rose 1.1 percent in April was fully expected and had little effect on Friday's trade, an analyst said.

Also on the Comex, copper futures turned in a weak performance in striking contrast to the precious

metals. Prices slid .45 to 1.77 cents a pound, closing at \$1.65 cents a pound for the May delivery.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, hog and pork belly (hacoin) futures sank to new life-of-contract lows in some trading months. Hogs were mostly lower, falling as much as .88 cent a pound to 44.87 cents for the June delivery. Pork belly futures fell 2 to 1.03 cents a pound, with July quoted at 46.05 cents.

Reports of lighter-than-expected hog marketings Friday failed to lift hog futures, which fell with cattle contracts after noon cash prices for fresh beef dipped. Cattle futures closed .15 to .33 cent a pound lower at 72.95 cents for the June delivery.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, soybean and grain futures drifted mostly lower as traders sold contracts before the holiday weekend.

Corn Futures

Corn futures held their ground, closing fractionally mixed after the Agriculture Department reported unusually large new corn export sales last week. The department said 3.5 million tons were sold during the week, the largest amount in the last two marketing years. About 60 percent of the corn was shipped to the Soviet Union, an analyst said.

The government reported cancellation of the sale of 200,000 tons of corn to Romania.

Soybean and wheat futures drifted lower, partly in response to continued house selling and an absence of commercial buying.

On the New York Sugar Exchange, sugar futures fell .09 to 14 cent a pound as 7.91 cents for the July delivery, below the psychologically important 15-cent-a-pound level. Prices oscillated on varying reactions to President Carter's proclamation Thursday that new member nations of the International Sugar Agreement would be permitted to sell sugar on U.S. markets.

New York Stock Market

By Lawrence A. Armour

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP-DJ) — The stock market, which loves to make points in boldface type, did just that last week, proving once again that it is a market of stocks and not the other way around.

Although the averages barely budged, there were enough individual fireworks among takeovers and special situations to make even dedicated coupon clippers take notice.

Part of the problem was the background, which was bleak. Tuesday brought what a Commerce Department spokesman described as a "fairly startling piece of information": Factory orders for durable goods fell 8.7 percent last month, the steepest decline in more than 11 years. On Wednesday, it was reported that new car sales for the mid-May period fell 25.7 percent.

There was some good news on Thursday, when the Federal Reserve reported that both the money supply and the business borrowings at the big New York banks had eased a bit.

On Friday, the Labor Department reported that gasoline prices had helped to raise consumer prices by 1.1 percent last month, an annual rate of 13.2 percent.

Experts disagree on the meaning of these developments. Fiscal and monetary restraint will "dampen the rate of growth of the economy" for the rest of the year "without creating a recession," said Fed chief William Miller.

Gary Wengrowski, the chief economist at Goldman Sachs, said: "The economy will not experience a classical business cycle peak and recession in 1979."

But a bank credit analyst, saying that "the U.S. economy has been force-fed on a diet of massive money and credit growth for over four years," believes that "the expansion has a relatively short life remaining."

W.R. Grace's Peter Grace, said simply, "The recession has begun and it will last for six months."

The markets showed conflicting results last week. The dollar was strong, and gold hit a series of highs. But the stock market, hemmed in by those who want clear-cut evidence that a recession has started before they will buy and others who are sitting it out on the theory that prices decline in the early stages of a recession, remained locked into a narrow trading range. The Dow closed at 336.28, off 5.63 on the week.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
EW YORK (AP-DJ) Weekly Over the Counter				
144 week with the close				
5 weeks' last bid prices. All quotations				
are by the National Association of Securities				
Dealers, Inc. or its member firms, and are				
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(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)


(average prices)		Ind M Bk 97-83.....
Arbed 64-87.....	96.50	Ireland 94-82.....
Asiat Entwickl Bk 7-85....	89.65	Ireland 83-84.....

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Exp. Date	Option & Price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class	Option & Price	Vol.
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May 1979



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*This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only*

By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible]

Panel 1 (Top Left): CHARLIE BROWN: HE'S ROUNDING SECOND! HE'S ROUNDING THIRD!

Panel 2 (Top Row, Second): HE'S HEADING FOR HOME! SLIDE, SNOOPY! SLIDE!!

Panel 3 (Top Row, Third): © 1975 United Feature Syndicate, Inc. CHARLIE BROWN: NICE SLIDE!

Panel 4 (Top Right): HI, CARE FOR SOME BREAKFAST?

Panel 5 (Second Row, First): NO, THANKS. I JUST HAD A HORSESHOE.

Panel 6 (Second Row, Second): A HORSESHOE FOR BREAKFAST?

Panel 7 (Second Row, Third): I THOUGHT I MIGHT GET LUCKY TODAY.

Panel 8 (Third Row, First): MR. DITHERS, I FORGOT TO KISS DAGWOOD GOOD-BYE THIS MORNING

Panel 9 (Third Row, Second): WILL YOU PLEASE GIVE HIM A KISS FOR ME?

Panel 10 (Third Row, Third): WELL, SURE, BLONDIE

Panel 11 (Fourth Row, First): SMACK

Panel 12 (Fourth Row, Second): I WONDER IF THAT'S PART OF HIS NEW BONUS PLAN?

Panel 13 (Bottom Row, First): THE CAPTAIN SAID YOU'RE HAVING TROUBLE WITH YOUR DISHWASHER

Panel 14 (Bottom Row, Second): YES

Panel 15 (Bottom Row, Third): I THINK I KNOW WHAT THE PROBLEM IS, GENERAL

Panel 16 (Bottom Row, Fourth): YOUR WIFE'S AWAY

Panel 17 (Bottom Row, Fifth): DON'T WAIT UP, SWEETART, I MIGHT BE A BIT LATE

Panel 18 (Bottom Row, Sixth): 'AVE A NICE TIME, PET—

Panel 19 (Bottom Row, Seventh): AN' DON'T DRINK TOO MUCH—

Panel 20 (Bottom Row, Eighth): MAKE YOUR MIND UP, WOMAN—I CAN'T DO BOTH!

...AND TO TROOPER SMITH, THE ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY AWARD...

BZZ BZZ BZZ BZZ BZZ

...ACCEPTING THE AWARD FOR TROOPER SMITH...

MEANWHILE...

HAVING FOLLOWED KAY HOME AND DAVEY TO THE TAVERN, ROY BECOMES RESTLESS AS HE WAITS FOR THEM TO LEAVE!

I'D LIKE TO SEE THE EXPRESSION ON HER FACE IF I WALKED IN!

THAT LOOKS LIKE THEM COMING OUT!

PERHAPS I SHOULD STOP BY TO SEE WHETHER A JUNE'S HOME YET KAY BOUNDED ANXIOUS TO REACH HER!

JUNE & KAY: LINDSEY GREEN

OKAY, MISS, A FEW QUESTIONS FOR YOUR DATA SHEET. WHAT ARE YOUR FAVORITE TURN-ONS?

EXACTLY! PRESLEY, ICE CREAM, A BIG, WARM BED ON A COLD, RAINY NIGHT.

HODDIES?

SHRIMPING IN THE HARE, DRINKING THE DIRT ONE AT A TIME, AND GETTING HIGH ON LIFE.

VERY GOOD. HAVE ANY PET ABORTIONS?

MY MAIN ABORTION IS TO LIVE IN THE PLAYBOY MANSION IN L.A. WHILE WAITING FOR JIG AS A SERIOUS ACTRESS.

MISS, WHERE'D YOU GET THESE ANSWERS?

MY BOYFRIEND HE'S GOT ALL YOUR BACK ISSUES.

G.B. Rankin

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TULGI

LORBI

FAYLBB

MERCOH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the jumble answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's | Jumbles: CIVIL ABHOR DISMAY SWIVEL
 Answer: How bills mostly make one feel these days—
 (BILLS)

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

Mr. Wilson is not at home.
This is a recording.

I didn't hear no BEE

BILLY GRAHAM

A Parable of American Righteousness

By Marshall Frady. Little, Brown. 546 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT IS, perhaps, a measure of John Connally that he could, in the 60s, call Billy Graham "the greatest scientist of America" while the scientist at the time, reviling the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. If Graham was indeed our conscience, we had some moral blind spots. According to Graham, the civil rights movement was pushing too hard; the war in Vietnam was a dandy idea; and Watergate, after the cover-up at last unraveled, seems to have been a reprehensible affair primarily because they used dirty words in the White House. Here, in fact, is how Billy Graham explains the demise of his friend, Richard Nixon:

"I think it was sleeping pills. Sleeping pills and demons. I think there was definitely demon power involved. He took all those sleeping pills that would give him a low in the morning and a high in the evening, you know. And all through history, drugs and demons have gone together — demons have always worked through drugs. Demons and drugs go together with is the same. My conclusion is that it was just all those sleeping pills, they just let a demon power come in and play over him . . ."

Isomorphism

Graham might know. Although he doesn't smoke or drink, he carries with him on every crusade a supply of Librium 500 capsules. "If I ever go to the temple at night," it is these wakeful nights that the immensely gifted Southern journalist Marshall Frady tries to popularize by inference. Demons abound — Sampson and the devil and the Cleggart with whom every Billy Budd tends to be afflicted; they must wrestle with such patrons as William Randolph Hearst, Henry Luce, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the Great American Dr. Richardson Preyer. Frady wants to be the Herman Melville for Graham's Billy Budd.

A dangerous innocence is proposed, a possession by a demon of willed sincerity, a denial of dread. Before he was a spectacularly successful evangelist, Graham was a spectacularly successful Fuller Brush salesman. This prophet of the success ethic, of the "shine" on all our faces — this "blond valiant prince out of a Nordic fairy tale," this imperishable "angel of the American righteousness," this "marcelled upperware Isaiah" with the "ferce arcitic brilliance" in his pale blue eyes and the hectoring voice that has been heard "by more people over the face of

the earth than any other single human being in the history of the race" — feared. What if America's great arm of good as he promised ourselves to be good as his innocence is a delusion, a fantasy?

Bring on, then, the hymns and the television cameras and the blind Korean girl and the kings and presidents and Bob Hope. Insist on the manliness of Jesus Christ. Jesus was not "offensive," not a "sissy." He was more like St. Paul ("an avid sports fan") and Theodore Roosevelt (no "long sideburns") and Babe Ruth (Graham was never much good at baseball) and the astronauts ("I think a Christian ought to look like a Christian"), a real he-man. "One most perfectly developed physical specimen in the history of the world," a kind of Bruce Jenner with a cross. Jesus, according to Graham, "would have been one of the great athletes of all times." And salvation was his game plan.

It is a sanitized Christianity. It belongs more to the Junior Chamber of Commerce than it does to the Protestant fundamentalism of Graham's North Carolina boyhood, or to the tents of the itinerant revivalist wherein he was exhorted to forsake "the musics of the earth." One cannot imagine a Klingensard or a Pascal on this golf course. Evil is mere sloth, or a batting slump. Frady has a terrible vision of America as conceived by Vietnam and Watergate. These are entering a second kind of Middle Ages, a curious new sort of electronic, suburbanized medievalism . . . a rampant mass-happening . . . a whole interior after-culture, with its own Christian Yellow Pages and its own Christian broadcasting network . . . its Christian talk shows, nightclubs, comedians and magicians.

But Frady genuinely likes Billy Graham, and worries about him and the winds that blow out of the "other world" of our various Nixons: to rattle the windowpanes of such blue-eyed optimism, such "apocalyptic" niceness. He seems to feel that Graham has somehow sacrificed the center of himself and it is cold there, with hooded doubts. Frady has a theory of evil, which involves technicians and technicians, a "dulling of consciousness," a "dulling of feeling." All the raw nerves of experience and meaning. "With his serene insensibility" Graham was just such a technician. Did Watergate wake him up? Or did it send him to his Librium?

[illegible]

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times."

By Robert Byrnes

The ultimate test of a strategist is the positional pawn sacrifice. To give up something tangible, in this case a pawn, requires complete confidence in one's grasp of the intangible factors of piece mobility and pawn structure.

If the positional factors are overestimated, that extra pawn in the opponent's hands may turn out to be his ticket to victory. Even if the evaluation is only slightly overoptimistic, the defense can often return the material at an appropriate juncture to re-establish positional parity. Then the effort will have gone for naught.

But it is a heady feeling when the positional pawn sacrifice lays bare the deficiencies of the opponent's formation and expedites the victory. That experience was Anatoly Karpov's in his 13th round defeat of Boris Spassky in the Man and His World Challenge Cup International Tournament in Montreal.

Spassky had never before admin-

Spassky, wrongly omitting this important QB.

prophylactic, permitted KQB to set up the exchange of the QB after 6 N-B37!, N-R4; 7 B-N3. Later, after 9 . . . P-N3, it would have been reasonable for *Spassky* to neutralize the black *B-N3* by 10 B-K4. Instead, his 10 P-KR3! invited 10 . . . N-B3; 11 P-N3, depriving the white center of support of the KBP.

It is understandable that Spassky did not want to remain passive, but his advance with 19 P-K4 made his center all the more vulnerable to the thrust with 19... P-B4.

One reason for Karpov's deeply thought-out recapture with 22... N-PxP1 was that 23 N-Q5 would have allowed him to play 23...

Back Matter	Water Supply	Water
N-100	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-101	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-102	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-103	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-104	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-105	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-106	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-107	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-108	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-109	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-110	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-111	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-112	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-113	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-114	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-115	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-116	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-117	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-118	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-119	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-120	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-121	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-122	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-123	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-124	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-125	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-126	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-127	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-128	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-129	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-130	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-131	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-132	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-133	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-134	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-135	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-136	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-137	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-138	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-139	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-140	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-141	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-142	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-143	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-144	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-145	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-146	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-147	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-148	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-149	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-150	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-151	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-152	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-153	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-154	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-155	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-156	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-157	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-158	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-159	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-160	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-161	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-162	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-163	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-164	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-165	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-166	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-167	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-168	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-169	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-170	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-171	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-172	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-173	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-174	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-175	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-176	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-177	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-178	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-179	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-180	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-181	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-182	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-183	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-184	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-185	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-186	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-187	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-188	25 10-10	25 10-10
N-189	25 10-10	25 10-10



Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies dives toward the third-base line to stop a grounder and turn it into a force play against the Chicago Cubs.

Saturday Baseball

Indians Defeat John, Yankees

CLEVELAND, May 27 (AP) — Jody Bonds led off with the first run of the season off Tommy John and added two doubles yesterday as the Cleveland Indians defeated the New York Yankees 8-4.

Bonds hit John's second pitch in the first inning over the fence in center field. Gary Alexander also merited off John, who left the game in the fifth inning. The New York left-hander allowed six runs, five of them unearned, including a home run by John in the third inning.

Cleveland's Rick Waits, the winning pitcher, allowed 10 hits, including a two-run homer by Cliff Johnson in the fifth.

Orioles 7, Tigers 5

In Detroit, Lee May hit a tie-breaking two-run single in the 16th inning and Sammy Stewart, a rookie relief pitcher, allowed only one run in five innings to lead Baltimore to a 7-5 victory over Detroit. Baltimore stretched its lead in the Mexican League East to 3½ games over Boston.

Royals 7, Twins 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Willie Wilson drove in three runs and added two doubles in two with a pair of doubles as Kansas City defeated Minnesota, 7-4. Rich Gale, a winning pitcher, left in the seventh after allowing a two-run homer by John Castino, a Minnesota rookie. Larry Gura replaced Gale and struck out four of the next six.

Angels 8, White Sox 4

In Chicago, Dan Ford hit two doubles and Brian Downing and Bill Miller each hit a two-run homer to lead California to an 8-4 victory over Chicago. Frank Tanana led the victory with the help of

Mark Clear, who earned his fourth save.

Blue Jays 7, Red Sox 6

In Toronto, Roy Howell hit a three-run homer with two out in the bottom of the ninth as Toronto beat Boston, 7-6. Howell's shot was off Bill Campbell, who retired the first seven batters he faced in relief before the ninth-inning uprising.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Jon Matlack pitched a six-hitter as Texas beat Seattle, 2-1, to snap a three-game losing streak. Matlack struck out seven and did not walk a batter.

Brewers 8, A's 4

In Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper broke up a scoreless game in the sixth inning with his ninth home run of the year, which scored three runs, and Dick David followed with a solo homer in Milwaukee's 8-4 victory over Oakland.

Reds 3, Dodgers 1

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Johnny Bench's double scored Dan Driessen with the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning and Fred Norman pitched a six-hitter as Cincinnati defeated Los Angeles, 3-1.

Mets 10, Pirates 8

In New York, Steve Henderson hit a two-run homer that led New York to a 10-8 victory over Pittsburgh. Willie Montanez led off the seventh with a walk and was sacrificed to second before Henderson's homer put the Mets ahead, 9-8.

Braves 5, Giants 4

In San Francisco, Gary Matthews' two-run single in the ninth inning drove in the tying and winning runs as Atlanta defeated San Francisco, 5-4. Matthews, a former Giant, had hit a two-run homer in the third.

Cubs 4, Phillies 1

In Philadelphia, Ivan DeJesus and Ted Sizemore each had a run-scoring single in the seventh inning as Chicago beat Philadelphia, 4-1. Dick Tidwell, acquired last week in a trade with the New York Yankees, pitched three hitless innings and earned his first save for the Cubs.

Astros 9, Padres 0

In San Diego, Jeff Leonard drove in five runs and Joe Niekro pitched a six-hitter for his third shutout of the season to lead Houston to a 9-0 victory over San Diego. Leonard, a rookie, delivered a run-scoring hit in the first inning and four-run singles in the second and fourth.

Major League Leaders

Based on 82 of 82 Bats

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	25	14	.641	—
Seattle	24	17	.585	3½
Los Angeles	23	20	.535	6½
San Diego	22	22	.500	9
California	21	24	.467	11½
Chicago	19	26	.422	14
White Sox	18	27	.398	15½
Yankees	17	28	.378	17

National League

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	25	14	.641	—
San Francisco	24	17	.585	3½
Los Angeles	23	20	.535	6½
San Diego	22	22	.500	9
Philadelphia	21	24	.467	11½
Chicago	19	26	.422	14
St. Louis	18	27	.398	15½
Cincinnati	17	28	.378	17

Pitching 15 Decisions

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Based on 82 of 82 Bats

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Home Runs

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Runs Scored

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Strikeouts

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Wins

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Losses

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Saves

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Errors

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Double Plays

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Left Handed Batters

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Right Handed Batters

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Left Handed Pitchers

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Right Handed Pitchers

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Left Handed Fielders

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Right Handed Fielders

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
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Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Left Handed Catchers

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Right Handed Catchers

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.16
Steve Carlton	8	5	.615	2.28
Dwight Gooden	7	6	.538	2.45
Tim Lincecum	6	7	.462	2.60
Steve Carlton	5	8	.385	2.75
Tom Seaver	4	9	.308	2.90
Nolan Ryan	3	10	.231	3.05
Steve Carlton	2	11	.154	3.20

Left Handed Outfielders

	W	L	Pct.	ERA
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769	2.00
Nolan Ryan	9	4	.692	2.

